2

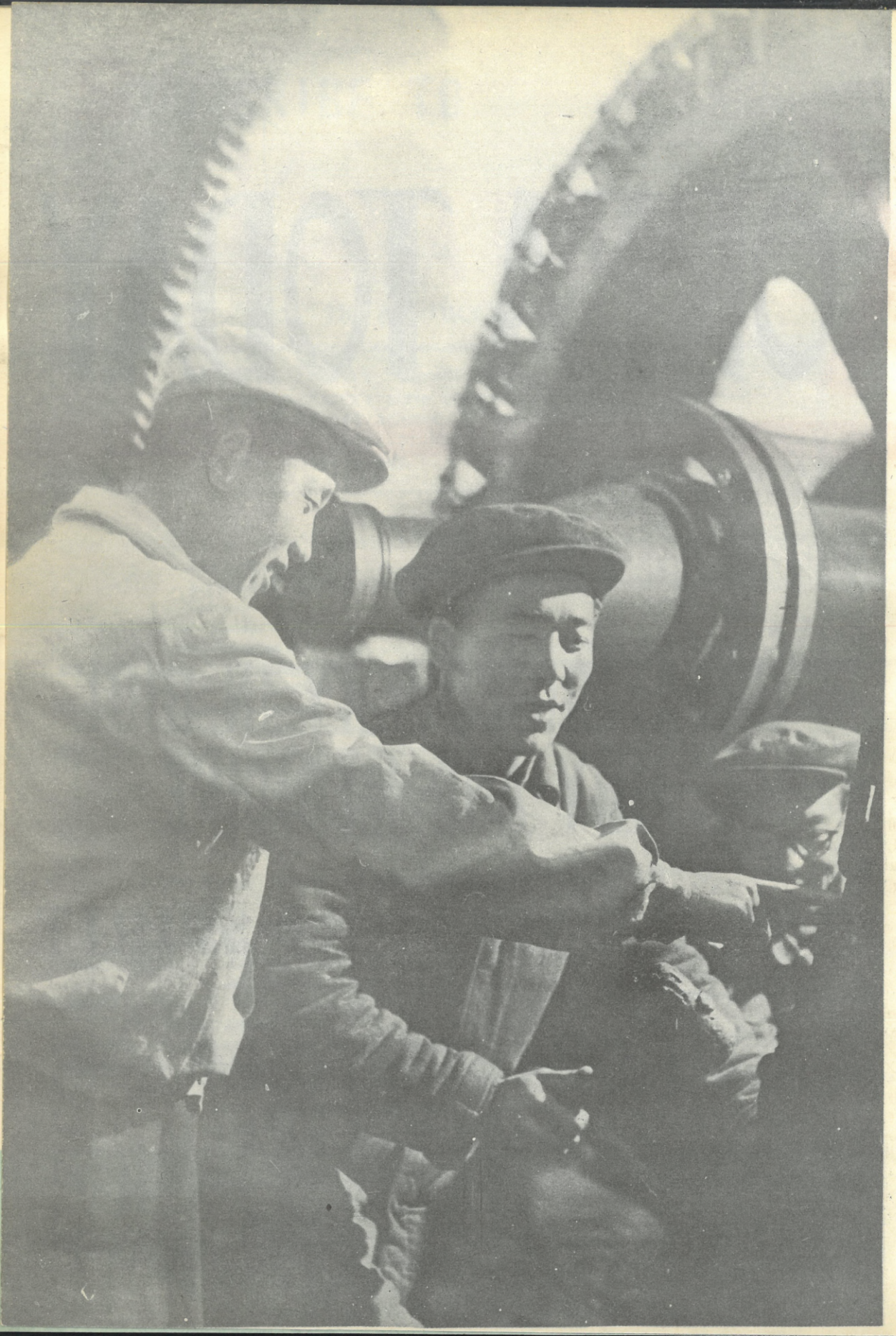
KOREA TODAY

NO.69 1962

GREAT DISCOVERY IN BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE

CHUNGSAN-RI SPIRIT

NEW STEPS FOR AGRICULTURE



KOREA TODAY

No. 2 (69) 1962

MONTHLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED BY FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE

Pyongyang

IN THIS ISSUE:

Premier Kim Il Sung Answers Questions Put by Cuban Paper 4
Great Discovery in Biology and Medicine 5
In the Party's Embrace 10
A New Turn 11
Chungsan-ri Spirit Goes Deeper 14
5,000,000 tons of Grain 19
New Steps for Agriculture 22
For Another Bumper Year 25
Reminiscences of the Battle on Height 1,211 31
South Korean Budget For 1962 38
Figures and Facts 38
Traitorous Bargain 40
From South Korean Publications 42
Among Korean Friends 43
Just Struggle of the Indonesian People 45
Kennedy Can Never Check the March of History 46
U.S. Aggressors, Hands off the Congo! 47
Korean Press Review 48
Korean Artists Perform Abroad 49
Sports in a Factory Workshop . . 53
Chullima 54
Stamps of Korea 54

"Spring Is Coming" by Lee Hyun Bok

INSIDE FRONT COVER:

Workers of the Daian Electric Appliances Factory producing a 5,000-kw generator

Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Premier Kim Il Sung Answers Questions Put by Cuban Paper

Premier Kim Il Sung gave an answer to questions put by the editorial board of the Cuban paper "Revolucion" in connection with the "Foreign Ministers' Conference of the Organization of American States."

Follows the full text of the answer.

I am happy to answer your question concerning the "O.A.S. Foreign Ministers' Conference" staged by the U.S. imperialists against the Cuban people.

The heroic Cuban people, who scored the historic victory in the revolutionary struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Batista dictorship, a U.S. hireling, are united more firmly around their government headed by Fidel Castro, and carry on, with seething revolutionary enthusiasm, a devoted struggle to defend the freedom and independence of their fatherland and for the prosperity and development of the country. And they are registering brilliant successes, valiantly overcoming all difficulties.

The Cuban people who repelled victoriously the armed intervention of the U.S. imperialists last April have become stronger and they exert a greater influence on the freedom-loving people of the world, on the people of Latin America in particular. They find an example in the struggle of the Cuban people, raising the flames of anti-U.S. struggle still higher.

Despite the shameful setback they suffered in their armed invasion of Cuba, the U.S. imperialists continue their frenzied campaign against Cuba.

They resort to every malignant method and means to smother the Cuban revolution, under the false pretext that the new way of life chosen by the Cuban people is a "threat" to the U.S. and Latin American people.

The U.S. imperialists are perpetrating heinous manoeuvres to drag the Latin American states into their criminal acts aimed at attaining their aggressive goal in Latin America.

The "O.A.S. Foreign Ministers' Conference" which opened in Punta del Este, Uruguay, on January 22 again laid bare such machination of the U.S. imperialists. The conference is a foul product forcibly manufactured by U.S. imperialism with the criminal scheme for involving the Latin American countries in a bigger armed intervention in Cuba.

At this conference, the U.S. imperialists in their attempt to justify their armed intervention for strangling the freedom and independence of the Cuban people and have the conference adopt a "collective action" of aggressive nature, are plotting to have the Latin American countries take sanction against Cuba. More, they are working very hard to set a precedent for suppressing the Latin American people.

To realize their ugly scheme the U.S. imperialists are stepping up preparations for the armed intervention in Cuba on the one hand, and on the other, they play the game of exerting diplomatic pressure on the Latin American countries and buying off these countries economically.

The U.S.-inspired "O.A.S. Foreign Ministers' Conference" constitutes a malicious aggressive manoeuvre directed against the sovereignty and national independence of Cuba, and it is an open challenge to the freedom-loving people of the world.

The entire Korean people always standing firm on the side of the heroic Cuban people join the honest-minded people of the whole world in resolutely protesting and denouncing such machination of the U.S. imperialists. The Korean people actively support and express firm solidarity with the heroic Cuban people.

The very U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy of the Cuban people, unleashed the aggressive war in Korea and subjected our people to immeasurable sufferings. They still occupy South Korea and continuously obstruct the peaceful unification of Korea.

However, the colonialist rule of U.S. imperialism in South Korea has been shaken to its foundations. The Korean people will surely make the U.S. imperialist aggressive army withdraw from South Korea and realize the great task of unifying their country.

Korea and Cuba are far apart from each other geographically, but the peoples of the two countries are firmly united in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, their common enemy.

The Korean people are happy to have such heroic people as the Cuban people as their friend. They will continue to exert all their efforts for further strengthening and developing the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

No amount of reckless adventure or foul double game will extricate the U.S. imperialists from the inevitable doom. Only they will perish in the great flames of the revolutionary struggle of the peoples.

I am firmly convinced that the heroic Cuban people, who enjoy the warm support of the peoples of the countries of the socialist camp and peace-loving people of the whole world, will repulse the U.S. imperialists' aggression and win the final victory in their struggle for safeguarding the freedom and independence of their country.

KIM IL SUNG
Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

January 26, 1962
Pyongyang

GREAT DISCOVERY IN BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE

Premier Kim Il Sung sent on February 1 the following congratulatory message to Professor Kim Bong Han and his associates in the Kyungrak research in the Pyongyang Medical College who made an outstanding contribution to the development of modern biology and medicine.—Ed.

Dear Comrades,

I extend warm congratulations to you all upon your discovery of the substance of **Kyungrak** and your great scientific exploit in this field.

The success you have scored in the research has put the theory of **Dongeuihak** (Oriental Medicine) with a long history in our country on a firm scientific and material ground and made an outstanding contribution to the development of modern biology and medicine. This is also a demonstration of the creative talent of the Korean people who enjoy a longstanding cultural tradition. It is another great victory won by the Korean people in the Era of Chullima.

The entire Korean people highly praise your exploit and are proud of it as a great success in the scientific development of our country.

With patriotic enthusiasm and indomitable fighting spirit you comrades have scored a brilliant success surmounting all the difficulties and obstacles arising in your research work to implement the task put forth by the Party, which called for inheriting and developing the valuable scientific and cultural heritage left by our forefathers and bringing the science of our country up to the world level at the earliest date.

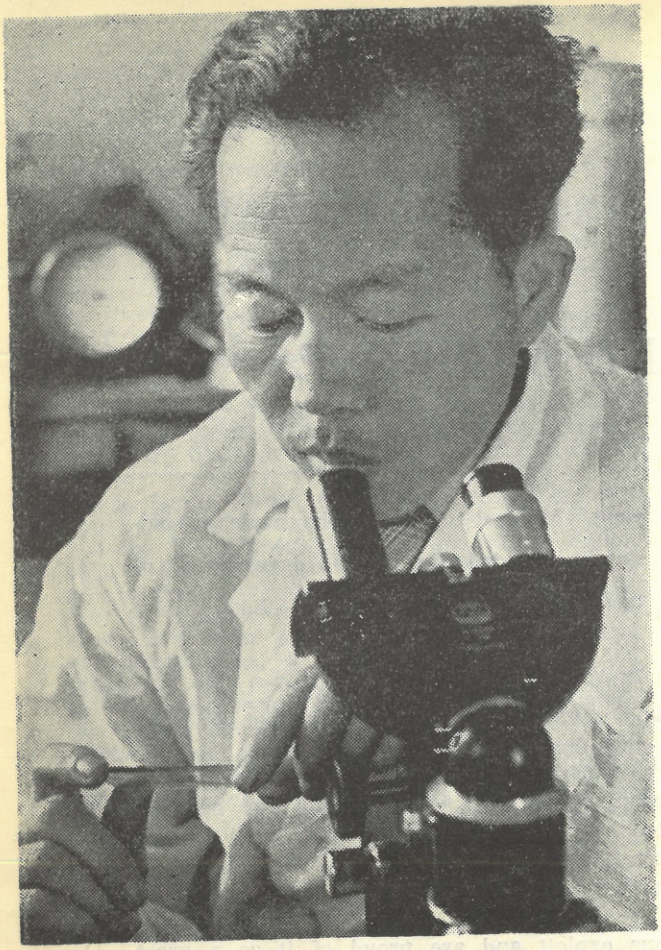
Your loyalty and faithfulness to the Party and the people have exhibited the noble spirit of the Red scientists and the technicians brought up by the Party, setting an example to all scientists and technicians of the country.

Today, the scientists and technicians are entrusted with an important and honourable task in the struggle for socialist construction, prosperity and development of the fatherland, and the happiness of the people. Our scientists must solve promptly the scientific and technical problems arising in socialist construction and exert all efforts for the development of the science of our country.

I am convinced that all our scientists and technicians will continue to display earnest patriotic devotion and creative zeal in the scientific research and fulfil with credit the task set by the Party before the domain of science.

I wish most sincerely Professor Kim Bong Han and the entire staff of the research group greater success in your honourable scientific research.

KIM BONG HAN, Professor at the Pyongyang Medical College, and his associates discovered a new system in the living things, the substance of Kyungrak. This great success has tremendous impact on the academic world at home and abroad.



Professor Dr. Kim Bong Han

Up to now modern biology has accepted the notion of two regulation systems—nervous and blood-vessel systems—existing in the living things. Accordingly all physiological changes have been explained only with the changes taking place in the two systems. Clinical practice, too, has been based on the above-mentioned theory. But the basic theory of modern biology and medicine has been unable to solve successfully every problem. Hence, it was assumed that to solve all these questions a new sphere had to be explored.

There are many cases of patients which are cured by Dongeuihak (Oriental Medicine), but Western medicine does very little. Western medical men have insisted that this is the result of the stimulus given to nerves by a needle. Dongeuihak scholars were opposed to such notions. Their contention was that patients were completely treated by circulating Kihyul by a needle.

It was from such points of the Dongeuihak theory that Professor Kim Bong Han and his associates discovered the substance of Kyungrak, a new system so far unknown in the living things. More, its structure, form and functions are proved scientifically.

Results of his study on the substance of Kyungrak were presented in detail in his two theses, "Electric Changes in Kyunghyul", in December 1960 and "The Study on the Substance of Kyungrak" reported on August 18 last year at a scientific meeting of the Pyongyang Medical College.

In his first thesis a scientific exposition was made on the presence of certain influence gradually transmitting along Kyungmaik when a stimulus was given to the puncture (Kyunghyul) in the Kyungrak system in the human bodies independent of nervous and blood-vessel systems. Further, it was proved that the influence by stimulus differed from that inflicted on the nervous system, and that the procession of transmission coincided with that of Kyunghyul as outlined in Dongeuihak. The course of transmission was also distinguishable from the distribution of nerves and blood-vessels. More, it was proved that the punctures with such characteristics were fixed and stationary.

The distribution of these punctures coincided as a whole with the Kyunghyul distribution outlined in "Dongeuibogam" written in 1610 by Huh Joon, the great medical scientist of our country who consummated the theories of his predecessors and developed further their systems.

Dr. Kim Bong Han found, however, there exist some additional punctures on Kyungmaik outside the regions of Kyunghyul as shown in the classic writings. He learned that the transmission from one Kyunghyul to another, from each Kyunghyul to internal organs is done along Kyungmaik, and the substance of Kyungmaik itself is another system in the living bodies in addition to the known nerve and blood-vessel systems.

Some Western medical men hold that the effectiveness of needle comes from the stimulus inflicted on nerves. But Professor Kim refuted their contention, asserting that even though the nerves were cut off a stimulus given to the Kyungrak system is promptly transmitted.

This is what Professor Kim Bong Han proved in his thesis "Electric Changes in

Kyunghyul" made public in December 1960.

After that he went on with his study in greater zeal and in the end he succeeded in discovering the substance of Kyungrak.

As for the substance of Kyungrak, many scholars negated its existence and regarded all phenomena, which in the classics of Dongeuihak were termed as Kyungrak, as a simple process taking place through the neuro-reflective or neuro-humoral connection. They misunderstood the mechanism of acupuncture. They argued that the region of Kyunghyul was a mere puncture, slightly differing from other regions in the distribution of nerves or blood-vessels.

Professor Kim Bong Han devised a system of his own and succeeded in discovering Kyunghyul.

Kyunghyul is found beneath the epidermis or in other tissues. It is a small and oval tender structure and it is clearly distinguishable from the adjacent tissues.

This structure is surrounded by many blood capillaries. Its size and form vary. Some Kyunghyul is a composition of several such structures.

Kyungmaik consists of clusters of thin tubular structures, those cross-section is round or oval. The diameter of the tubular structure of Kyungmaik ranges between 20 and 50 microns, with walls made up of a very thin membrane. The content of Kyungmaik is colourless and transparent, nor does it contain any blood-cells or other concrete elements. Each tubular structure of Kyungmaik is wrapped by connected tissues and Kyungmaik itself is also wrapped by connected tissues. The tubular structure of Kyungmaik branches off from Kyungmaik and reaches Kyunghyul.

Each Kyunghyul is linked with several tubular structures of Kyungmaik while the thickness of tubular structures of Kyungmaik is almost the same along its entire length.

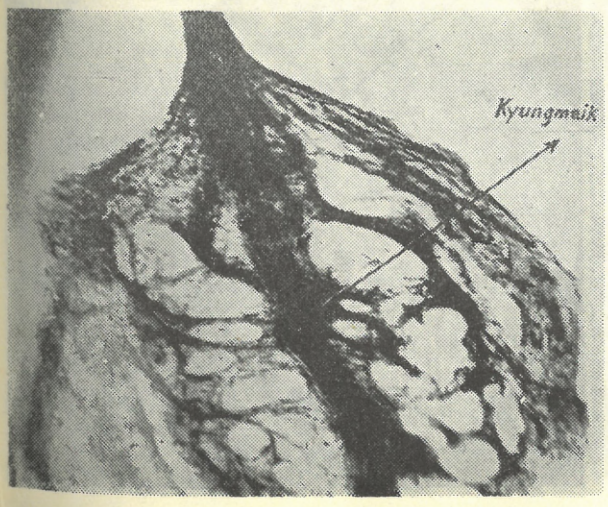
Kyungmaik is soft but the content compact. It is accompanied by blood-vessels and capillaries which are most densely distributed there than in other tissues.

No Schwann's cell is found in the tubular structures of Kyungmaik and their diametre is in general larger than the axon-cylinder of the nerve. Their morphological nature is different from that of the nerve.

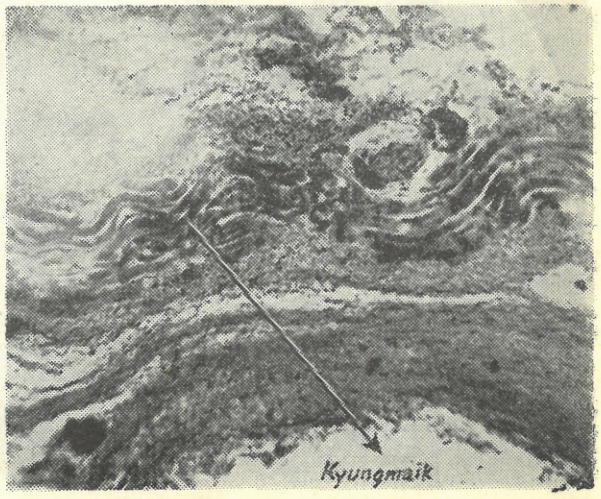
This tubular structure also differs from the lymphatic vessels in the pattern of distribution and in the histological nature and does not enter the regional lymph node and no lymphocyte is to be seen within the tubular structures either in the proximal or distal parts from the regional lymph node.

It has also been established through his-

Kyungmaik



Kyungmaik (slightly magnified)



tological and experimental-biological research that Kyungmaik appears clearly different from nerves, blood-vessels and lymph vessels in its structure, distribution and nature.

The function of Kyunghyul is the same as indicated in the electrogram of Kyunghyul induced on the surface of the skin. For example, the activity of internal organs is reflected in Kyunghyul and is eventually reflected in the function of internal organs.

At the same time the stimulation of one Kyunghyul on Kyungmaik causes changes in other Kyunghyul on the same Kyungmaik.

The bio-electrical and functional features as in Kyunghyul are not noted in the tissues around Kyunghyul. When a stimulus is given to Kyunghyul connected with the movement of the colon in the living things, the movement of the colon is strengthened markedly but when the surrounding tissues are stimulated such phenomenon does not occur. When Kyungmaik is cut, such function is interrupted between two Kyunghyul and between Kyunghyul and the colon.

Professor Kim Bong Han issued the results of his study on the substance of Kyungrak in his thesis "Study on the Substance of Kyungrak."

Thus he furnished proof of the existence of Kyungrak, a system so far unknown in modern biology.

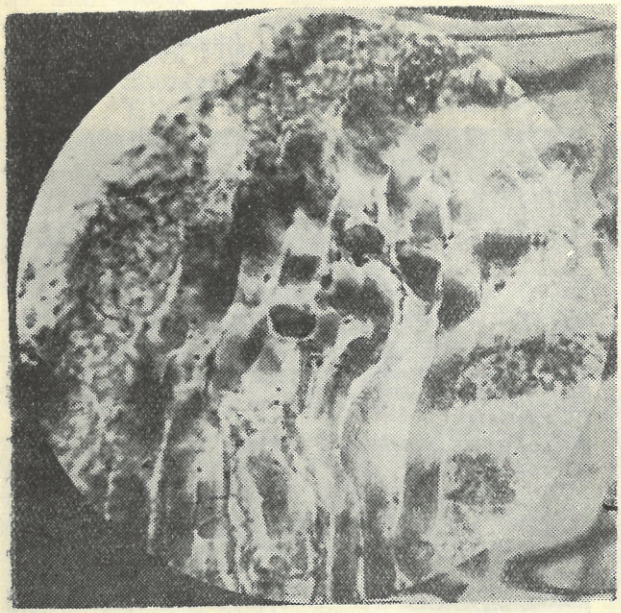
The Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in April 1956 set forth the important task before the scientists of the country of assimilating the achievements registered by advanced science and inheriting and developing the priceless national cultural heritage of our country.

Dongeuihak deals with experiences of the Korean people accumulated through the struggle against diseases through ages, a great treasure embracing the experiences of wide range gained in the prevention and treatment of diseases.

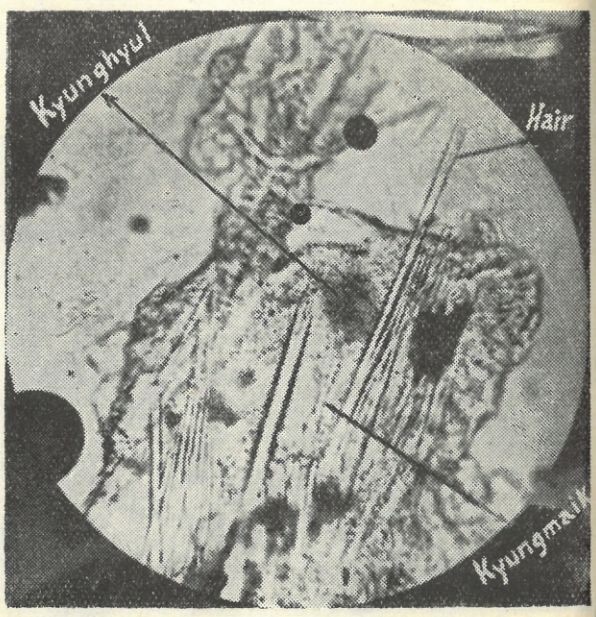
Professor Kim Bong Han and his associates regarded Dongeuihak as a science with a fine theoretical system. They fought with such wrong tendencies of regarding that the Dongeuihak theory is not founded on a scientific ground or of attempting that it should be adjusted in the frame-work of accepted scientific system. Professor Kim and his associates studied to put the basic theory of Dongeuihak on a scientific ground.

They looked deeper into modern biology and medicine while they stepped up the study of the classics handed down by our

Kyungmaik (magnified)



Kyunghyul and **Kyungmaik**



ancestors. They pursued their work in the dialectical method divorced from the accepted research method and rationale. Until they discovered the substance of Kyungrak, their experiments numbered more than 1,000 times.

The Korean people have a priceless medical heritage and there are many writings in medicine. Some of the most outstanding ones are "Dongeuibogam" and "Chimgoo Kyunghumbang" (published in 1644).

The theory of Dongeuihak is a fine scientific system, but it fell short of providing a scientific explanation on the Kyungrak system, the very theoretical base of Dongeuihak.

Under the circumstances, the study on Dongeuihak presented a series of limitations. Accordingly, the study of the substance of Kyungrak was raised as the pressing question for the development of Dongeuihak.

The discovery of the substance of Kyungrak will give a firm scientific and material warrant to the Dongeuihak theory with a long history and open a door to its development along the path of modern science.

It has been proved that not only there exists the substance of Kyungrak, but the functions of the living things are controlled also by the Kyungrak system. Indeed, this is a great discovery in modern biology and medicine, a key to many hitherto unsolved but cardinal problems in the biological and medical theories. The theory on the substance of Kyungrak presents many new problems to the basic theoretical system of the hitherto universally recognized modern biology. And there will be new great changes in medical practice.

Hence the Party added great significance to the admirable efforts of Professor Kim Bong Han and his associates and praised highly their distinguished service.

Premier Kim Il Sung personally sent a congratulatory massage to this research group. The message reads in part:

"The success you have scored in the research work has put the theory of Dongeuihak with a long history in our country on a firm scientific and material ground and made an outstanding contribution to the development of modern biology and medicine."

This great discovery is unthinkable apart from the correct policy of the Workers' Party of Korea on science and the Party's warm care to the Party's faithful scientists. Especially the seasoned policy of the Party of establishing national identity in scientific research and positively inheriting and developing our scientific and cultural heritage is one of the most important factors in the rapid development of science.

Our age is marked by the splendid development of science. Numerous inventions and discoveries keep popping up. The discovery of Kyungrak can be rated among the most great and valuable achievements in the scientific world.

The Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea set forth the task of raising our science up to the world level.

The brilliant results attained by Professor Kim Bong Han and his associates show that they carried out excellently the task the Congres put forward before the field of science. This also gives great confidence to our scientists who march toward the high eminence of science.

IN THE PARTY'S EMBRACE

Dr. KIM BONG HAN

Premier Kim Il Sung sent us a congratulatory message praising the successes we achieved. And his message brought us a great joy and inspiration. I pledge again that I will carry through the tasks Premier Kim Il Sung set forth in his message.

For many years I have been doing research in the physiological problems arising in modern therapy and labour physiology with a view to promoting the health of workers.

It has been my observation that the basic theory of modern medicine could not solve satisfactorily every question which arises in treatment and that it was not without shortcomings in clinical practice. Therefore I came to believe that these shortcomings could be overcome only by exploring a new field. From there on I turned to **Dongeuihak** (Oriental Medicine) which was originated by our ancestors. **Dongeuihak** accumulated valuable experiences in treatment and prophylactics.

I thought that a scientific substantiation of **Dongeuihak** would bring about an epoch-making development of the modern medical theory. At the same time it would mean inheriting and developing **Dongeuihak** itself.

From the early days of my study I was confronted with many hard problems. It was my main trouble that I knew little about **Dongeuihak** theory. I was a student of modern Western medicine.

I began to study deeply the classics of **Dongeuihak**, starting with the analystical study of acupuncture.

In the course of studying the classics of **Dongeuihak** handed down by our ancestors, I realized that I had to study first the theory on **Kyungrak**, the base of the theory of **Dongeuihak**. To do that, I was firmly convinced, a new method divorced from the framework of the accepted theoretical system had to be explored.

At the beginning, I tackled the study of bio-electrical features of **Kyungrak**.

The research came to face many obstacles. More, the basic concepts of the **Dongeuihak** theory were seldom or never explained on the basis of modern natural science. And this made our work more difficult.

I earnestly studied the Party policy on science and I came to regard it as one of the lofty duties set before the scientists of the country to inherit and develop **Dongeuihak**.

It was by no means an easy job to pursue the study on **Kyungrak**, whose existence was a matter of great dispute for hundreds of years among a great number of scholars.

Whenever I encountered difficulties and hardships I said to myself, "The Party is with me! I must carry on the study on **Kyungrak**."

I bent all my energies on the research work with new confidence and strength.

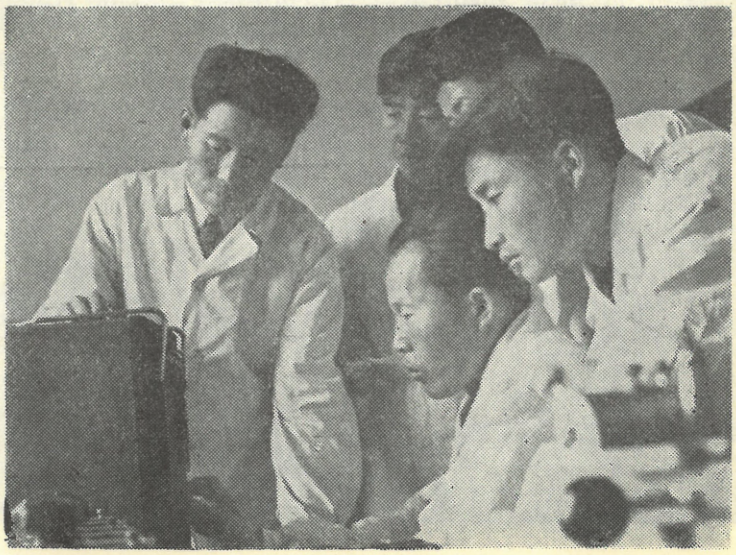
The Party provided me with an office for my study on **Kyungrak**. Even assistants were assigned to me. That was not all. All experimental facilities were fully provided for us.

Though I studied earnestly the region beneath epidermis histologically, I could not find the substance of **Kyungrak**. I knew it would not come easily. After all for centuries many scientists and medical workers of the world looked for it in the tissues of the living things, but it was not to be found. Our study went on.

Firmly convinced that our efforts will contribute to the biological and medical world and to the prevention and treatment of disease our research group kept on our research work.

Whenever we faced difficulties

Dr. Kim Bong Han and his research group



and repeated failures we studied the reminiscences of anti-Japanese partisans who fought and won overcoming all difficulties in the arduous 15 years long struggle against the Japanese imperialists. It gave us fresh inspiration. And we redoubled our efforts.

I said to myself: Every condition is provided for me to pursue my work free from care. If there is anything needed on my part, it is only unshakable loyalty to the Party and the Leader.

I thought that if I were to be worthy of the solicitude of the Party and the Leader, I should devote more to my work.

Our efforts were not in vain. At last we succeeded in discovering the substance of **Kyungrak,** and it is my belief that our discovery will enrich man's knowledge on the living things.

I am very happy when I look back on the days of strained research work and the Party's heart-warming care. I express my heart-felt thanks to the Party.

So far, we have just made the first step in my work. The small success that we have scored is nothing when compared with the boundless solicitude and concern the Party and the Leader have directed to us.

We must push on our research work in a spirit of continuous innovations to stand on the high eminence of science. When we scientists work in a spirit of the anti-Japanese fighters who fought for the country's liberation and in a spirit of the heroic working class heading for the goal of the Seven-Year Plan, I am sure, our country's science will be raised speedily to the high level the Party is calling for.

The long-range programme that the Fourth Party Congress set is a great inspiration to me, and I am resolved to further develop our study on the basis of the successes we have achieved.

Technical guidance given by the head of the metal shop Kim Jin Ha greatly helps the workers

TO many it would sound rather unusual when he is told that head of a state visits factories, farms, practically all parts of the country in defiance of bad weather and walking along the unpaved roads, to see for himself the life of people and show them the path to victory.

But such is quite frequent in our country and our people derive from it confidence in fresh victory.

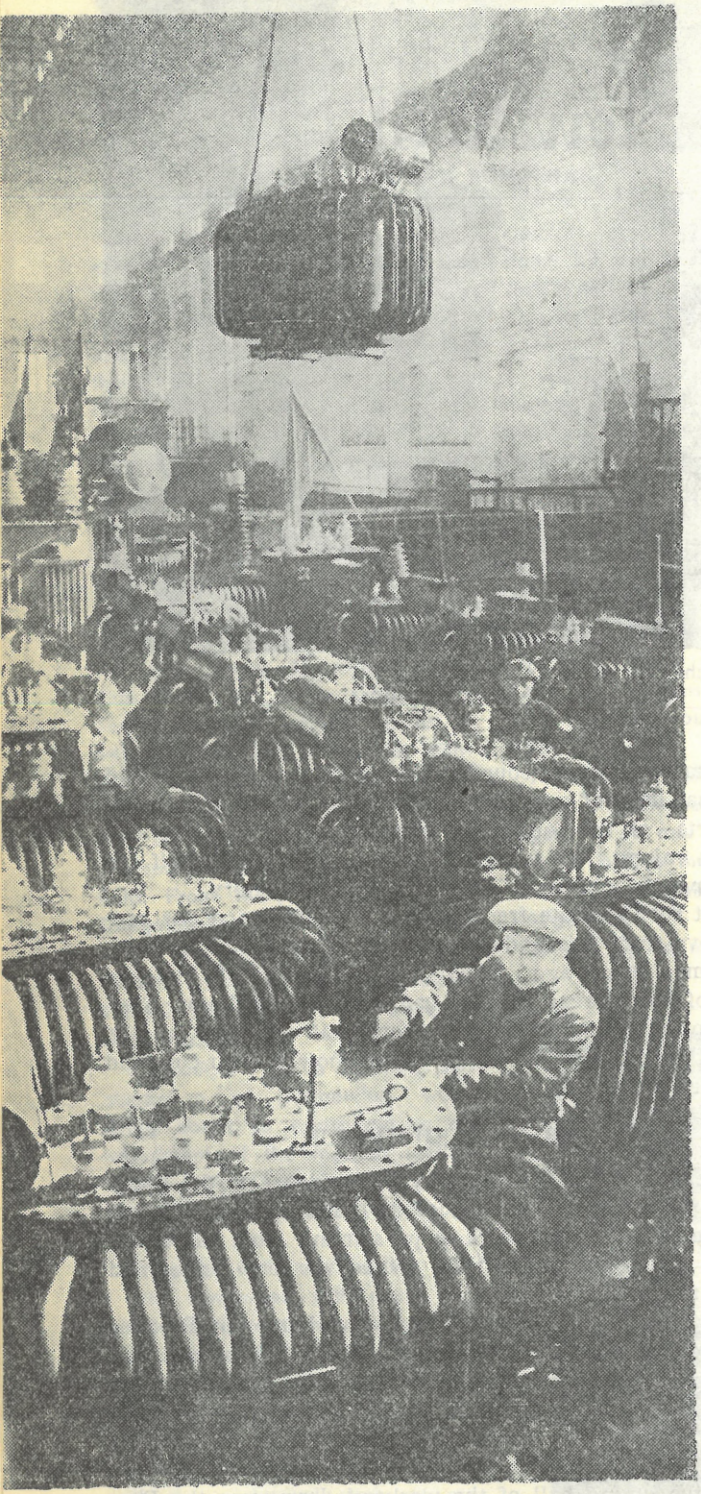
Some time ago Premier Kim Il Sung, the beloved leader of the Korean people, had been at the Daian Electric Appliances Factory for more than ten days to give personal guidance to the factory and show a clear-cut road to victory.

PERSONAL GUIDANCE

Premier Kim Il Sung gave guidance to the Daian Electric Appliances Factory from December 6 to 16 last year. He inspected all work-shops starting from the transformer shop, the dormitory, visited workers' homes and had talks with many people.

In conversing with ordinary workers, the Premier asked them to tell about themselves: where they came from; what school they had finished; what they thought of the machines they operated; what they were studying, etc. And he attentively listened to the workers before giving them his opinion.

At the dining hall of the workers' dormitory, the Premier ordered a meal. He wanted to take a meal which the workers ate. The attendants of the dining hall were rather



The transformers assembly shop

puzzled. But wearing a smile he said that he wanted the dish prepared for the boarders.

Sharing the table with the boarders, he asked the attendants about the menu, and if they got enough supply of oils and fats, bean curds, etc. Perhaps they could cook rice a little more tasty.

The Premier visited the workers' homes to acquaint himself with their living.

He inspected the casting shop. At the metal-working shop the Premier had conversations with the Party members there. He had consultations with the leading personnel of the factory.

Through the talks and consultations the Premier learnt in detail the state of affairs in the factory, which he studied carefully. Then he set out a clear-cut line of reorganizing the systems of guidance in production, of materials supply, of supply for employees and of Party organizational and political work to meet the demands posed by the speedy development of the productive forces.

The significance of Premier Kim Il Sung's on-the-spot guidance to the Daian Electric Appliances Factory goes beyond the limits of this factory. The Premier's guidance solved fully the problems calling for solution in the system of enterprise management and the guidance to production in our country at present. In all industrial branches the Chungsan-ri method was implemented all the more thoroughly and the Party's mass line was embodied all the more comprehensively and deeply in all fields of politics, economy and culture in the country. As a result, a new turn in socialist construction has been registered.

The speedily advancing industry of our country demanded the guidance work be improved and perfected. The situation was no different with the Daian Electric Appliances Factory before the Premier's personal guidance.

The factory found, as it grew into a big modern machine factory, its inter-relations becoming complicated and its production assignments growing. The factory, however, failed to explore all potentialities for more successes, because the guidance failed to keep pace with the rapidly advancing reality.

Such were, it might be said, the shortcomings to be found in the field of our industry as a whole.

Such a state of affairs called for a high level of planning and organization in economic guidance and reorganization of work system so as to bring guidance closer to production and give a unified, centralized guidance to production.

Premier Kim Il Sung during his personal guidance to the Daian Electric Appliances Factory solved this problem.

Upholding the Premier's instructions, the Daian Electric Appliances Factory reorganized the management system to meet the actual demands.

In the first place, a new system of guidance in production was established so as to enable the chief engineer of the factory to guide in a unified way the planning, technical arrangements and production. Unnecessary steps on the ladder—foremen and others—were abolished, with the result that it has been made possible to bring guidance closer to the units of production, even though the number of people holding the leading posts was reduced.

The reorganization of guidance system was carried out on the principle of bringing guidance closer to the lower units, that is, leading workers going down to the lower units, organizing work for the workers, and giving assistance to them. Under the new guidance system cadres will see to it that materials are delivered to work places.

The reorganization of the factory management system marked a new turn in improving the guidance in production by Ministries, Bureaus and by all factories and enterprises.

A NEW TURN

Following Premier Kim Il Sung's visit, a big turn is to be noted in every thing in the Daian Electric Appliances Factory.

Now the members of the factory planning section go down to work places to map out plans.

Han Tai Ho of the planning section, for instance, has worked out the production plan for January at the transformer shop. He held discussions with the shop manager, with people in charge of production and materials and work-team leaders and explored reserves for manufacturing 107 small-size transformers over and above the plan without additional workhands and equipment.

The generator shop also tapped reserves for producing 255 small-size generators in excess of the plan.

The chief engineer of the factory has been put to take charge of making in advance technical arrangements besides guiding production. Accordingly, now all technical arrangements are geared for one thing: normalization of production.

Then take the comprehensive mechanization now under way at the casting shop for instance.

For a smooth flow of production and to save labour, it is necessary to introduce at an early date comprehensive mechanization at the casting shop. In the past, however, the chief engineer was not empowered to organize the production of equipment necessary for mechanization. Rather, it was decided by the "whole" factory. And even if the matter was decided, work-shops would as often as not put off the production of such equipment until they finished the immediate assignments.

But today the chief engineer gives guidance in a unified way so as to develop technique in conformity with the demands of production and make the technical progress serve the development of production. So now it is possible to concentrate efforts on the production of equipment necessary for the boost of production.

During his personal guidance to this factory, Premier Kim Il Sung not only put the guidance system on a right track but also saw to it that the system of materials supply, too, is reorganized and the materials are delivered to the lower units from above as in the case of ammunition supply to soldiers in war.

As a result, the factory no longer needs to send out people to different enterprises for materials. Supply of materials is now taken up by the Bureaus.

Now that the factory has always ample materials on hand, production naturally goes up. So the promise of the transformer shop manager to top the plan by more than 50 per cent is well founded. These days there is a big increase in the number of transformers leaving the factory. As a matter of fact daily shipment of transformers has increased from 130 to 300.

Goods for factory employees are also supplied in the same way as the production materials.

The goods supply section people personally go to work places with labour protection goods such as work clothes, shoes, gloves, etc., for the workers. These supplies are given to workers free of charge.

Premier Kim Il Sung's visit to the factory inspired the people of Daian to fresh innovations.

The factory made a good start in the battle for fulfilling this year's assignments which are more than two times as high as those of last year. By January 25 it had topped by 3 per cent the month's electrical machinery production assignments. During the first 25 days of January daily production plan was surpassed by 15 per cent in all indices which included new products

(Continued on page 21)

The Bongdong Agricultural Co-op had a bumper crop last year

Chungsan-ri Spirit Goes Deeper

Two years have elapsed since Premier Kim Il Sung gave personal guidance to Chungsan-ri and Kangsu county.

Though the time was brief, we made a big stride in this period.

The Chungsan-ri teachings gave the timely and correct answer to the matured questions arising in the Party construction and in the socialist upbuilding of our country. As a result, millions of the working masses took them to their heart to bring about great changes and innovations.

BACKGROUND OF CHUNGSAN-RI SPIRIT AND CHUNGSAN-RI WORK METHOD

1958-1959 was a turning period in our history in which fundamental changes were effected in the socialist revolution and socialist construction of the country. The socialist transformation of the relations of production was completed in town and countryside, the productive forces developed at an unusually high rate, production scale expanded rapidly and the political enthusiasm of the masses further heightened. Under the new circumstances we were confronted with the weighty tasks to fortify the victorious socialist system and make a new leap on the strength of the successes attained in carrying out the Five-Year Plan.

In Party construction we were faced with the tasks to consolidate the brilliant results obtained in the struggle for ensuring the unity and solidarity of the Party ranks and firmly establishing the Party's ideological system, and to continue to enhance the guiding role of the Party in socialist construction.

These new tasks raised in the economic life of the country and in Party upbuilding advanced the natural demand for radically improving the work system and work method in the Party and state organs in conformity with the new circumstances. This presented itself as an acute question, especially in the rural areas where the socialist transformation had been consummated in a brief span of time and the agricultural cooperatives merged into one in accordance with the ri administrative division.

The old system and method of work, the old pattern that the local Party and government organs practised at the time of private peasant economy, became unable to provide concrete guidance to the young agricultural cooperatives. It was because the old system and method of work became obsolete and unable to solve successfully such important problems arising in the management and running of the cooperatives as plann-

ing, labour organization and the implementation of the socialist principle of distribution.

Contradictions between the new conditions and the old work system and method, and the gap between the business level of our executives and the fast changing and developing reality became a ripe question demanding an immediate solution. And it presented itself as a vital question to be settled in connection with the country's socialist construction.

Only drastic improvement in the work system and method of the Party and government organs and a steep rise of business level of the functionaries could make it possible to strengthen radically the management of the socialist economy and demonstrate the superiority of the socialist relations of production to the utmost. Under the conditions in which the Party ranks were united and the Party's ideological system was set up firmly within the Party as a whole, the Party could be further strengthened organizationally and ideologically and the militant power of the Party organizations be strengthened further only by improving the work system and work method of the Party.

The sagacity of Comrade Kim Il Sung's guidance lay in grasping at an early stage such contradictions arising in the course of our socialist construction and in working out all-round measures for solving them.

On the basis of a systematic study of this question Comrade Kim Il Sung set a practical example for the thorough solution of the knotty question confronting Chungsan-ri and Kangsu county and the whole country by giving in the early part of February, 1960, guidance to Chungsan-ri for fifteen odd days.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's personal guidance to Chungsan-ri and his practical example shown there were an historic event in solving knotty problems that popped up in all fields of the national economy including industry by finding the main link in the countryside where the matured requirements of the society were most keenly expressed and by settling the problems arising in guiding the socialist rural economy. And also Comrade Kim Il Sung's guidance in Chungsan-ri and the example he showed there marked a historic event in improving fundamentally the work system and method of the Party and state economic organs throughout the country by improving the work system and method of the Party and government organs in the rural areas.

Through the struggle for implementing the Chungsan-ri teachings, truly great changes have been brought about in the political, economic and cultural life of our country and in the spiritual life of the people.

In the field of agriculture in 1960, despite the unfavourable weather conditions, over 3,800,000 tons of grain were harvested and in 1961 4,830,000 tons of grain, over 27 per cent greater than in the previous year.

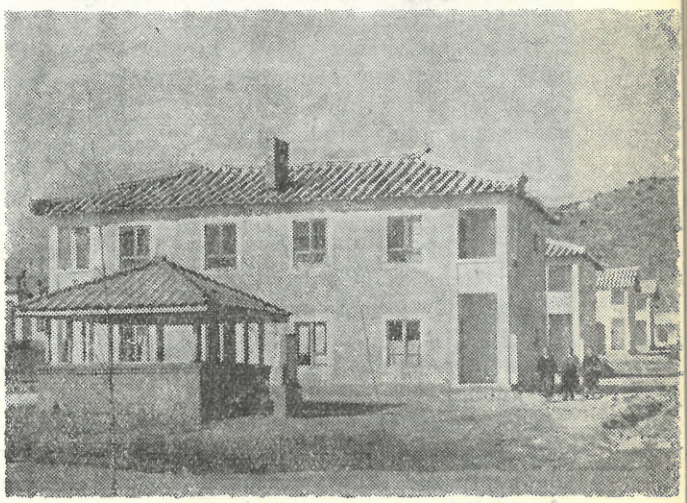
In the domain of industry, too, a new upsurge was brought about in production. The gross value of industrial output increased by 16 per cent in 1960 as against 1959 and by 14 per cent in 1961 compared with 1960.

The Chungsan-ri method brought about an epoch-making change in the Party work. It made it possible to develop extensively the spirit of comradely cooperation and solidarity among the people. It marked the very epoch in turning the Chullima work-team movement into a great school of communism and in further elaboration of the Chullima work-team movement.

Underlying the Chungsan-ri method is the revolutionary mass line of our Party. All the victories won in the struggle for carrying through the Chungsan-ri method prove that the popular masses have accepted the mass line of our Party as their own and are embodying it in their actual life.

TASK AND METHOD SET FORTH IN THE GUIDANCE IN CHUNGSAN-RI

The thorough implementation of the Chungsan-ri spirit and Chungsan-ri method is a firm guarantee for all our victories.



A view of the Chungsan-ri village

The Chungsan-ri spirit and Chungsan-ri work-method were implemented and co-op members are rejoiced at big shares they got

Then what do we mean by the Chungsan-ri task and method presented in the guidance in Chungsan-ri?

In his personal guidance in Chungsan-ri, Comrade Kim Il Sung said about economic tasks at that time as follows:

"We stressed in Chungsan-ri that since the cooperatives were merged and their scale became larger, the planning level of the cooperatives must be enhanced and efforts be concentrated on farming, work norm must be accurately set and the work days be correctly calculated, the material incentive of the cooperative members must be stimulated by strictly abiding by the socialist principle of distribution while drawing on their enthusiasm, and the work of the county Party committee and county people's committee must be radically readjusted so that the county functionaries may directly go down to ri to organise and guide production."

Comrade Kim Il Sung also put forth the tasks of giving precedence to the political work in every work, strengthening the communist education among the Party members and the working people and making all the Party members and the masses active by giving them appropriate Party assignments, strengthening the system of collective consultation in the Party committee, and raising the guiding level of the workers.

These tasks set forth in the Chungsan-ri teachings constituted concrete measures for improving the Party and state work and the management of socialist economy not only in Chungsan-ri but in all rural villages throughout the country at that time and in all domains of the national economy including industry. They were basic problems to be solved without fail in the course of the development of our revolution.

Today these tasks are being successfully carried out in the Party work and in all spheres of the national economy thanks to the correct measures taken by the Party.

At the same time, Comrade Kim Il Sung set an example of the Marxist-Leninist guiding method during his personal guidance in Chungsan-ri.

At the present historical juncture in our country, the Chungsan-ri method, a Marxist-Leninist method applied to the Party and state work and the management of socialist economy, is a guiding principle we must always adhere to in settling all questions throughout the entire course of socialist construction. And it is a powerful weapon that the Party holds firmly in its hands.

Then, what are the basic requirements of the Chungsan-ri method?

It demands, first of all, all leading functionaries to go down regularly to lower units, to the production sites, to give assistance to their subordinates.

For all the leading workers to go down to lower bodies is the most effective measures not only for teaching and helping the subordinates through practical work but also for learning a great deal from the masses. More, it will also make it possible to raise rapidly the guiding level of the functionaries which is relatively lagging behind the development of the reality.

Therefore, the Chungsan-ri method makes it possible to shatter bureaucracy, the old pattern of work, and put the government work and management of the socialist economy on a higher stage by bringing guidance closer to the lower bodies and helping more positively workers of the lower bodies.

The Chungsan-ri method also requires that all the leading functionaries not only go down to lower units but also take concrete measures for solving problems on the strength of a deep and penetrating study of the real state of affairs there.

The ultimate aim in going down to the lower units is to seek measures for solving knotty problems.

Once they go down to the lower bodies, they must set foot firmly among the masses. Then basing themselves firmly on the Party policy, they must take concrete measures for improve-

ment on the basis of overall, deep understanding and careful analysis and summation of the actual conditions there, and give concrete guidance for the complete settlement of the questions.

Another basic requirement of the Chungsan-ri method is to carry through the principle of solving knotty problems in everything by improving the work with people.

Premier Kim Il Sung said that the work with people is the "first process" in every work.

This teaches us that before we see machines and fields in our work, we must see, first of all, the people who tend them and that we must bring about an innovation in work by remoulding the ideology and consciousness of people.

To inspire the masses to rise up voluntarily for the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks by laying emphasis on the work with people in all undertakings—this is the key to the successful solution of all questions.

The Chungsan-ri method also demands that the principle of combining general with concrete leadership be strictly observed.

Leadership in general means imparting purpose and direction to all work and it makes the Party render a uniformed leadership to the work. Concrete leadership makes it possible to take concrete measures appropriate to the given work units, review the entire work in progress through practice, and translate the concrete measures into reality.

Only when general leadership and concrete leadership are linked inseparably can the knots be unravelled successfully and the results be registered as expected.

In pushing through this principle, it is of particular importance to set up a practical example by finding the main link. As this method will solve the typical problems existing in typical objects, it will not only show in concrete terms how to solve the problems arising in the work in progress, but also will make the leading workers learn from the practical example so that they push ahead with the whole work speedily.

Thus the Marxist-Leninist work method which reckons with the significance of the positive example under the socialist system has already been turned into a work method of the whole Party in our country.

Lastly, the Chungsan-ri method demands that leading functionaries not only go among the masses and consult with them, but also solve all questions in conformity with the interests of the masses.

To this end, it is important for the leading workers to engage the masses in heart-to-heart talks with them, lay the problems on the table so as to make them think and speculate, and to learn open-mindedly from them and at the same time lead them in a concrete way.

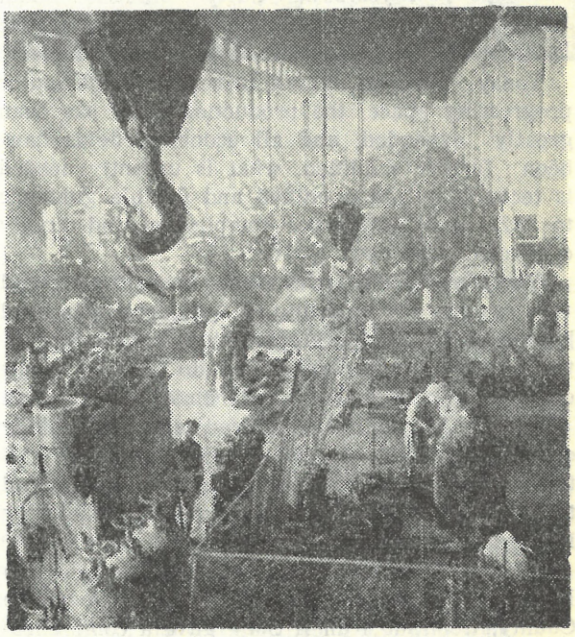
In solving all questions our Party always consults with the masses seriously, respect their opinions and, on this basis, solves the urgent questions, the questions which pain the masses most, in full conformity with the interests of the masses.

The Chungsan-ri work method is a scientific method of leadership which should be indispensably applied to all realms and all work units.

In fact, as all Marxist-Leninist methods, the Chungsan-ri method is a correct method not only for solving the questions arising in a given period and in given circumstances, but also for solving all the problems arising in the changing reality.

When we adhere to this work method and enrich and thoroughly push it through, we can bring the Party and state work onto a higher level and manage the socialist economy better.

The Chungsan-ri work method develops steadily in pace with the change and progress of life and with the enrichment of our experiences.



Chungsan-ri spirit and Chungsan-ri work method bring about innovation in the field of industry too. Photo: Engine shop of the Bookjoong Machine-building Factory

THE CHUNGSAN-RI METHOD DEVELOPED

The recent personal guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Daian Electric Appliances Factory and in Sookchun County and, on this basis, the reorganisation of the guidance system for industry and agriculture are an epochal event occasioned by the further development of the great Chungsan-ri work method in socialist construction and the Party work.

The reorganization of the industrial management system has enabled the leading personnel and technicians to free themselves from cumbersome office work and penetrate regularly into the lower bodies, that is, the work places. More, the bottlenecks that existed in economic guidance and enterprise management are being solved successfully.

Such reorganization of the industrial management system along with the institution of the Management Committees for Agricultural Co-operatives makes it possible for the leading workers in the economic fields not only to penetrate deeper into the lower bodies but also to accelerate further the development of the productive forces by giving an effective guidance to them.

In the past years our Party brought about fundamental improvements in the work of the Party and management of the socialist economy.

Today, when an overall technical innovation is progressing apace, the production scale has been greatly expanded, and all economic fields have been further solidified, what is urgently needed is technology and a unified and flexible guidance to all links which are complicated and closely connected with each other.

Now the old industrial management system and the system of agricultural guidance practised by the county people's committees in an administrative way became incompetent to meet such new demands of the national economic development.

Now guidance not combined with technology cannot solve any question. A new guidance system capable of ensuring equipment, materials and technical conditions in a mobile and rational way is needed urgently.

In the course of his guidance to the Daian Electric Appliances Factory and in Sookchun County, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a comprehensive answer to such lawful demands of the development of the national economy by developing the Chungsan-ri work method.

The new industrial management system reorganized in such a way as to concentrate forces on the guidance to production and the institution of the Management Committees for Agricultural Co-operatives to render guidance to the agricultural co-operatives in a manner of running enterprises, are the thorough application of the principle of the higher bodies going down to the lower bodies, the principle of giving a unified, technical guidance to production and providing all the necessary materials rationally and promptly.

This has given rise to the overall establishment of the guidance system of going down to the lower bodies with both the material wherewithal and technical forces. It is the further development of the Chungsan-ri method in conformity witn the new conditions at the present stage of the technical revolution.

Another point of great significance of the measures taken recently by our Party for reorganising the guidance system for industry and agriculture lies in the fact that our Party has further developed the Chungsan-ri work method in its work.

The system of organizational and political work of the Party in the factory has been further improved and the role of the factory Party committee as the supreme organ of the factory has been decisively augmented. This made it possible for the Party policies and intention to go deeper among the working class and for the factory Party committee to intensify the work with people and execute satisfactorily the task of organising and guiding production with full responsibility.

And with the establishment of the new agricultural guidance system the county Party committees can put the Management Committees for Agricultural Co-operatives strictly under their control and make improvements in the technical and economic guidance to agriculture, and at the same time pay much attention to the Party's guidance to local industry, trade, education and culture, health and other spheres.

Such measures taken by our Party have become today the most important factor in mobilising and utilising at maximum the inexhaustible potentials latent in the national economy and in calling forth an overall upsurge in industrial and agricultural production.

Development of the Chungsan-ri method in connection with the Party and state guidance to economy—this is the reliable guarantee for the conquest of the six heights at present and, in the long run, for the successful implementation of the Seven-Year Plan.

5 Million Tons of Grain

Our country this year will beat the target of producing five million tons of grain. It comes from the realistic demand of the social and economic development of the country.

The food problem has already been solved in the main in our country. But much more grain is needed for providing the population and industry with more food grain and raw materials, and for developing animal husbandry.

The grain problem, therefore, at present juncture is one of the key problems the country faces in socialist construction.

The Workers' Party of Korea set the task of scaling the six heights this year, the six heights being 5 million tons of grain, 250 million meters of fabrics, 800,000 tons of marine products, 200,000 flats, 1.2 million tons of steel and 15 million tons of coal. Among them the height of 5 million tons of grain is the first and foremost task of the year.

Five million tons of grain—this is an enormous figure for our country with a limited area of arable land. North Korea was far from self-supporting in grain production. But today thanks to the correct policy and seasoned leadership of the Party and unparalleled labour efforts of the people, North Korea has become a land with a food surplus. Especially last year the whole nation upholding the Party's militant call, "One million tons more of grain!" worked hard. Last year's grain harvest reached 4,830,000 tons.

In 1956 grain output was 2,873,000 tons; in 1960 it was 3,803,000 tons. Thus in four years grain output increased by one million tons. But in 1961, the nation's grain yield jumped by one million tons in only one year! As a result, grain

output nearly doubled the figure in the peak year under Japanese rule.

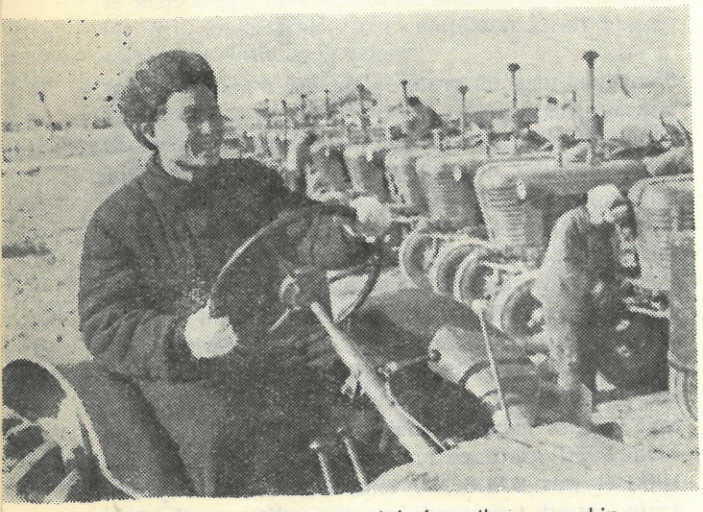
This year we will harvest five million tons of grain, the target set for the first three years of the Seven-Year Plan. The attainment of the target will facilitate the fulfilment of the task under the Seven-Year Plan period of producing 6-7 million tons of food grain.

For this purpose speedy mechanization of agriculture is in progress.

Last year 14,000 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p.), 1,600 lorries and large quantities of other farm machines and implements worked in the countryside. Thanks to accelerated mechanization, ploughing, land levelling, sowing, weeding, etc., were done earlier than as usual, and the peasants were released from most of arduous and labour-consuming work.

In 1962, numerous tractors, lorries, tractor-drawn farm machines and others will be sent to the countryside.

In the light of the fact that the greater part of the country's territory is mountainous, what is important in agricultural mechanization is to distribute rationally big, medium and small tractors and lorries of different sizes according to geographical features and use them in coordination with other machines. In this way we will carry out an overall mechanization throughout the countryside—from plain areas to mountainous areas—and mechanize all the important farm work. This year the amount of work done by machines will be 38 per cent greater than last year.



Tractors are being tested before they are shipped out to help the countryside scale the height of 5 million tons of grain

The success scored by our people in irrigation will be further consolidated and irrigation projects and afforestation and water conservancy work be pushed ahead. Especially, effective use of the existing irrigation facilities will go a long way towards greater grain production.

There are over 1,200 reservoirs and 7,800-odd pumping stations in the countryside, which water more than 800,000 jungbo of paddy and non-paddy fields. Today the peasants know no crop failure even in adverse weather conditions.

Many big irrigation projects, the one in the Amrok basin included, and medium and small irrigation projects are planned for this year. Especially the area under rice will be expanded by more than 17,000 jungbo. At the same time, maintenance and repair of the present irrigation installations will be done promptly. Irrigation channels and pumping stations will be redistributed to use irrigation water most effectively.

Electricity has gone into 92.1 per cent of the entire rural villages, and we will further accelerate the rural electrification. This year a great number of medium and small size hydro-power stations will be constructed in the rural villages, with the result that electricity will work more for the peasants in farming and animal breeding.

From the topographical features of the country where two-thirds of the whole territory is mountainous, it is important to conserve and improve land, the basic means of production in agriculture. At the same time the acreage of arable land must be extended. All this will constitute an important factor in harvesting five million tons of grain this year.

As a result of the predatory agricultural policy pursued by the Japanese imperialists, much of the arable land in our country was acidified. After liberation much attention was paid to the amelioration of acidified land, but there still remains much to be done.

It is, therefore, expected that this year some 210,000 jungbo of acidified land will be improved and enriched by liberal application of mineral and organic fertilizers. This will naturally bring about a considerable increase in the per jungbo yield.

This year profound attention will be directed to application of chemistry into agriculture. To this end the chemical industry will produce 700,000 tons of chemical fertilizers, weed-killers, pest-killers and other insecticides for agriculture. Then much new land will be secured.

It is also expected that two-crop and mixed-

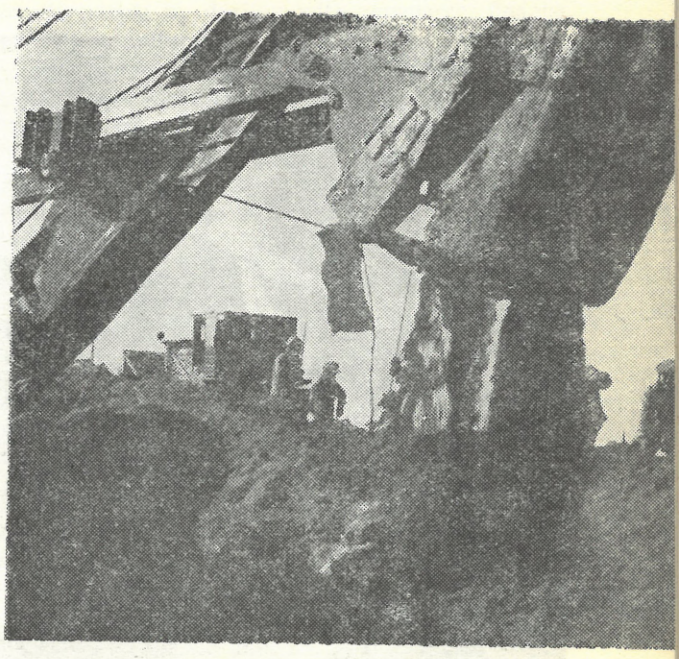
crop cultivation will be introduced widely so as to boost grain output.

In view of the fact that our country is surrounded by sea on three sides and 1,500 to 2,000 meters high mountain ranges run through the country, even one mountain very often makes variation in weather conditions in different areas. This calls for varieties of seeds and different farming technique suitable to each locality.

The government has dispatched numerous agronomists to the countryside to make a study of soil conditions of the country and select excellent seeds suitable to the specific features of each region. The best varieties of seeds will bring about a 10-15 per cent increase in grain output. Especially the new hybrid maize seed, it is estimated, will boost the output by 30-50 per cent.

Besides, a scientific manuring system have been introduced and chemical and biological treatment of seeds is being pushed ahead. Cultivation of such healthy rice seedlings as cold-bed rice-seedlings, dry-bed rice-seedlings, cross-bred rice seedlings will make it possible to do transplanting earlier than in the past. This will bring about more production. In this way material and technical conditions have been thoroughly created for the production of five million tons of grain this year.

Special mention must be made of the fact that the management committees for agricultural co-operatives has recently been newly set up to strengthen economic and technical guidance to the agricultural co-ops in conformity with new realities of the developing socialist countryside. In every county a management committee for agricultural co-operatives consisting of technicians and experts is set up. It is a state organ to give guidance to the agricultural co-operatives. It controls and guides in a uniformed way all the agricultural bodies in the county, farm machine stations, farm machine factories, irrigation offices, etc. This will make it possible to explore all available reserves latent in the countryside to capture the height of five million tons of grain.



The irrigation project in the Chungdan district is moving ahead

All the peasants and agricultural workers are out to scale the height of five million tons of grain set by the Party, and they are waging a nation-wide socialist emulation drive for increased production. Now every county is in a campaign for "100,000-ton county," "70,000-ton county," "50,000-ton county," or "30,000-ton county". Now farming preparations are made in full swing.

All these provide further proof that this year our country will surely capture the height of five million tons of grain.

(Continued from page 13)

and big electrical machines. In January the factory produced in large quantities such new electrical machines as 2,000 kw 16-polar induction electric motors, 1,500 kw and 125 kw alternating current generators.

The results meant 154 per cent higher than in last January.

Workers of this factory are resolved to fulfil two months ahead of schedule this year's plan for the production of electrical machines. Fulfilment of this plan would mean producing more than two times as much electrical machines as in the previous year. Workers of this factory challenged the workers, technicians and office workers all over the country to the socialist emulation for scaling the six hights this year.

The spark set off by Premier Kim Il Sung at the Daian Electric Appliances Factory has spread to all parts of the country. Reorganization of the work system and method in conformity with the new circumstances is under way in all institutions and enterprises and fresh innovations are being registered every day.

New Steps for Agriculture

The management committee is reviewing the results of study on the seeds suitable to the soil of the region under its guidance

The county of Sookchun, South Pyongan Province, which lies on the vast Yoldoosamchulri Plain, is one of the famous rice producing areas in our country.

But until the Pyongnam Irrigation System was built the peasants there had to fight drought. Land remained arid, and the per jungbo yield of rice was 800 kg at highest. When the sowing was done the peasants would look up at the heaven for rain. Their hearts contracted as they watched the fields parched and crops withered under the hot summer sun.

But the situation is quite different today. Through the canals of the Pyongnam Irrigation System, 800 kilometres long, water flows into the fields. Tractors and lorries are working on the co-op fields.

Last year the peasants in the county harvested 82,000 tons of grain, despite the unfavourable weather conditions. The figure of 82,000 tons means 4,3 times as high as in 1944, the peak harvest year in the pre-liberation days, or 43 per cent greater than in 1960, the record harvest year in the county. Distribution of grain to the co-op member households last year averaged 3.3 tons. And the co-op members earned quite a sum of cash too.

Last year North Korea has a record harvest of 4,830,000 tons of grain, or one million tons more than in the previous year.

To make a great leap in agricultural production, the Party has pursued the policy of accelerating technical revolution in the countryside—irrigation, electrification and mechanization—and improving the state guidance and the co-op management. The record harvest tells of the vitality of the Chungsan-ri spirit and method initiated by Premier Kim Il Sung.

However, the peasants do not rest on their laurels.

The advancing reality poses a number of problems. Indeed the Seven-Year Plan is a grand program for realizing the industrialization of the country and improving the living standards of the people to a marked extent. The plan requires agriculture to grow more rapidly than in the period of the Five-Year Plan. The target is 6-7 million tons of food grain. In order to carry out

the vast task confronting agriculture, it is necessary to extend the results gained in irrigation and electrification, to realize mechanization and to apply chemistry into agriculture, thus putting agricultural production on a firmer agro-scientific basis. For the maximum mobilization of all reserves for increased agricultural production, reality demands more effective use of the modern machines and equipment, all-round introduction of the achievements of agricultural science and further improvement in all spheres of the management of the agricultural co-ops ranging from the working out of plans and organization of production and labour to the finance and bookkeeping.

But the county people's committees exercising the function of guiding agriculture became unable to give concentrated, specialized guidance to agriculture, and unable to mobilize in full reserves for increased production, with the result that still bigger achievements could not be scored.

This can be explained by the facts that the county people's committees were not staffed with technical personnel needed for production and technical guidance, were not provided with the conditions for material assistance to agriculture and that they had huge tasks to fulfil for the improvement of the material and cultural standards of the people by dealing with commerce, finance, education, culture and public health.

Such being the situation, the Party, at the initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung, took a creative measure for organizing, while keeping intact the existing agricultural co-operative system, management committees for agricultural co-operatives which guide agriculture by the method of enterprise running, the method applied by the Ministries and Bureaus in guiding and managing the enterprises under them.

The newly formed management committee for agricultural co-operatives has a technical guidance section comprising expert technicians in farming, stock breeding, fruit growing, sericulture, etc., and has necessary sections for giving satisfactorily technical and economic guidance to agricultural co-ops. It controls and manages in a unified way the state agricultural institutions and enterprises in the county such as farm machine station, irrigation office, farm machine factory, materials supply centre and epidemic prevention centre for domestic animals.

The management committee for agricultural co-ops is not an associated leading body of the agricultural co-ops but a specialized state agricultural guidance institution which performs the function of guidance as well as the function of giving service in production and technical affairs

Members of the No. 1 Chullima work-team of the Soeun Agricultural Co-op are listening to the explanation given by a member of Management Committee on the measures for higher grain yield

by managing the state institutions and enterprises serving the production activities of the agricultural co-ops.

Organization of the management committees for agricultural co-ops represents a revolutionary measure of epochal significance in developing the country's agriculture onto a higher level and strengthening and developing the agricultural co-operative economy.

Management committees for agricultural co-ops have started functioning in each county (district). A wave of fresh upsurge is sweeping all rural villages of the country, giving rise to new changes.

FIRST UNDERTAKING

In Sookchun County, the management committee for agricultural co-operatives was born in December last year.

Many new faces came to Sookchun to work at the newly formed management committee. Among them were people from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Provincial People's Committee. There were also experts and technicians from agricultural science research institution.

The staff of the management committee comprises agro-technicians, zoo-technicians. soil experts, specialists in seed breeding, sericulture, horticulture, industrial crop cultivation, irrigation and farm machines. The management committee is a big technical collective.

It has not been long since the management committee started functioning. Yet its staff, be it the chairman, chief engineer, or a supervisor, is well acquainted with the state of affairs of the 22 agricultural co-ops in the county. The officials of the management committee started their work at the agricultural co-ops where preparations for farming were in full swing. The management committee sent guidance groups consisting of technical personnel to villages and enterprises under it such as farm machine station, irrigation office and farm machine factory and to various individual branches.

The guidance groups helped the agricultural co-ops to work out farming plans and took scientific and technical measures for carrying out the plans. Furthermore, the guidance groups mobilized the co-op members for the exploration of latent reserves for increased production and made a detailed study of the factors of the agricultural productive forces.

A general farming plan was adopted at the first meeting of the management committee. The plan was worked out on the basis of the data collected by its officials during their stay in the various co-ops.

The management committee has already started the work of technical guidance.

The guidance groups sent to the farm machine station organized 15 tractor companies and 58 platoons under them. One company was sent to one village or one for two villages taking into account the scale of production and the number of farm hands at the co-ops. Mobile repair cars and oil delivery cars were in action. As for irrigation, farm machines and supplies, appropriate measures were taken.

Activities of the management committee meet with the wholehearted support of the co-op members. The co-op members welcome the officials of the management committee who have come down to their co-ops to work out production plans for them, teach them how to take technical measures and ensure timely supply of the materials in need.

The managerial workers and members of the co-ops are showing great enthusiasm in making preparations for farming.

FIELDS BUSTLING WITH LIFE

The co-op fields in Sookchun County are bustling with life. The co-op members work with a will under the guidance of the county management committee for agricultural co-operatives. They are greatly inspired by the instructions of Premier Kim Il Sung on December 18 last year. The Premier, who was then in the county to guide farming, instructed them to become a forerunner in the national "100,000-ton county" drive and set an example to all co-ops of the country in comprehensive mechanization.

Young co-op members in the county undertook the reclamation of 1,200 jungbo of tide land. They dammed over 30 streams and built embankments with a total length of 12 kilometres in some 70 days and thus completed the reclamation project as scheduled.

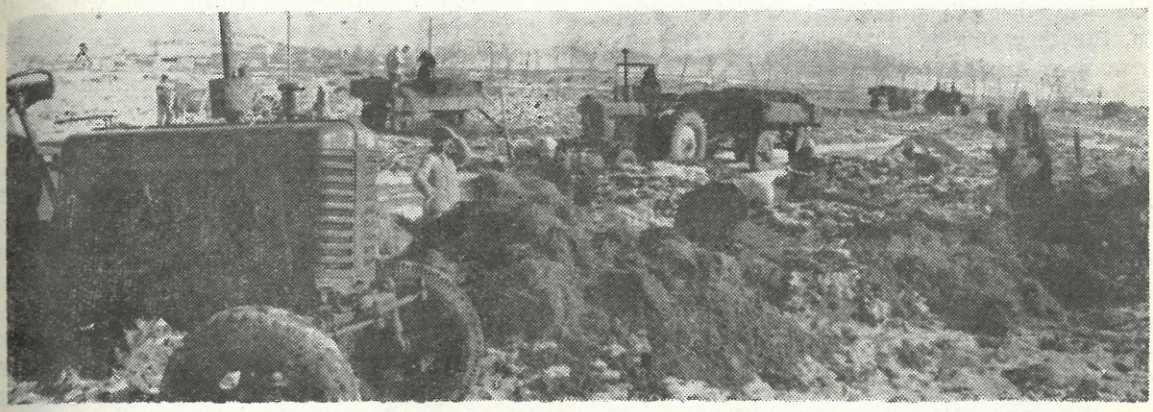
The co-op fields are dotted with heaps of compost. 5 tons of compost will be applied for each 300 pyong of field.

Young co-op members in Soeun village have already prepared compost enough to apply 70 tons to each jungbo, but they are working to raise the figure to 80 tons for each jungbo.

The tractor drivers, now carrying compost to fields in Songduk village, make one more trip in

(Continued on page 37)

For Another Bumper Year



Compost being carried to the field

WINTER was still severe there in Shinam-ri, Ryongchun County, North Pyongan Province, but preparations for next year's farming were in full swing.

"Yo-heave-ho!" "High-ho!" Co-op members in three or four shouting to mark time were hammering down an ice-bound brook. Then up came big lumps of frozen silt. The dark masses seemed shining in the sun, and steaming. Evidently spring was not far off. The lumps were put on the belt conveyor instantly, which carried them over the dyke to dump in the waiting tractors. Soon the silt was applied evenly to the paddy fields.

There were also many tractors, ox-carts and trucks transporting compost, carbide ashes and slaked lime from the village and neighbouring towns. Before one's eyes heaps of fertilizers appeared on the great expanse.

Not a thing remained still. Even the paddy fields and heaps of fertilizers seemed all moving. Coloured streamers and placards on the dyke near the belt conveyor fluttered in the wind as if they were applauding the co-op members who were out to hurry the spring. Yes, an overture to spring was in the air there.

Under the streamers stood a bulletin board. Notice said that so far 40,000 tons of compost or 65 tons for every jungbo, or more than twice that in the same period last year, have been carried to the fields. The notice added that the amount of carbide ashes and slaked lime collected, practically hit the goal. So the co-op members were proud of themselves saying that they had rushed spring more than one month. The co-op chairman said:

"We actually started preparations for this year's farming last autumn."

We were told that when autumn set in, the co-op members started to prepare compost and made the belt conveyor and other farm implements to get ready for the first field work in the spring. And they started silt digging in mid-December.

"Old folks nowaday are quite different. They do not want to lag behind the young. Now we have Grandpa Li In Baik. On the day when we started to work he said that he would be on this. We told him we had enough people but he was persistent. Now he is with us. He is just over there."

The chairman's words led us to Grandpa Li In Baik.

He must be in his fifties, we thought. At any rate he was full of peps. As we approached we heard him telling a young girl.

"Hurry now. Spring will soon be here!" They were loading silt masses on a cart.

After introducing ourselves to him we asked him:

"Do you dig this river bed for silt every winter?"

"We have been doing it for the past seven years since the co-op came into being. But this year we have more machines"

Then he recalled the past. The Ryongchun plain had been originally a fertile one. But in the pre-liberation days when the country was

under Japanese imperialist rule, the land became oxidised and gradually lost its fertility. Land was overworked, without any measures for land amelioration. Soil became very poor. Peasants had known that silt would make the land rich again. But they simply could not do this because they were all tenant farmers and their hands always full in all seasons, day in and day out. Machines were unthinkable.

"However, today land belongs to the co-op and we have enough machines. We want to make every bit of the land fertile... Hey, come, come! Load it more." Now the old man was telling the girl again.

When we were about to say goodbye to the energetic old man and the girl, a man in workclothes came up to us. He was Li Tai Suk, chairman of the county Party committee. Though we had met him a few days ago in his office, we could not recognise him in workclothes. He asked the people around.

"How is everything going on? You are doing it all right, arn't you?...

"Certainly we are!" said the peasants in unison.

What the Party chairman said inspired all the peasants to redoubled efforts in their work.

Around noon, a mobile art circle group of the Shinam-ri Middle School of some 60 members came out to the field. They arranged a makeshift stage and presented a programme of song and dance and instrumental ensemble to entertain the co-op members, who sat around a bonfire.

A mobile propaganda squad has come to the field

In the evening, guided by the co-op chairman, we made a round of the village. The whole village, too, was in the thick of preparations for farming.

In one house we saw several women selecting a best variety of seeds. Baskets on the floor were full of big paddy ears. Half of them were "Liberation" strain which they had collected in the fields before harvest. Besides these, there were "Joongsaing Eunbang" strain, which they secured from a neighbouring county (the seeds are suitable to the local climate and soil conditions), and "Ryongsung No. 1" brought from Pyongyang. We were told that they had secured also the seeds of dry field crops and the women were selecting big and best ones.

When we were there two young men came in the house. Greeting them the chairman asked.

"Well, how did it go up there on Mt. Samsong?"

"We think we have got the necessary amount of rosin oil. As a matter of fact, I think some can be left for next year. And we have enough timber for the cold-bed frames to raise rice seedlings too... We have to make arrangements for bringing them down," one of the lads answered. We learnt that the two lads had been sent to Mt. Samsong to get oil from rosin and cut timber for cold-bed frames.

"Thank you for your trouble. Go to the co-op office and wait for me, please!" said the chairman. His happy face revealed that he was satisfied with everything moving ahead smoothly.

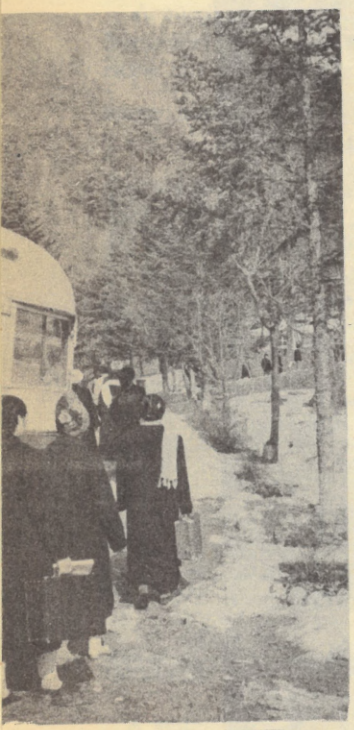
We also dropped in the office of the No. 2 workteam. The members of the workteam were having a meeting there. They were discussing how to increase the yield. In 1961 they gathered 5.05 tons of rice per jungbo, but they were now planning to reap 8.5 tons this year.

Jo Woon Hak, agronomist from the county management committee for agricultural co-operatives, was also there at the meeting. He spoke about the farming preparations being made by other co-operatives in the county. According to him, the entire peasants of the 26 agricultural co-operatives in the county were all out to boost grain yield from 66,000 tons last year to 100,000 tons this year. To help the co-ops, the state would send 17 tractors, fertilizers

(Continued on page 53)

Winding path, overlooking the beautiful gorge, leads to the Jooeul Rest-home

This elderly peasant tells the young people how blessed they are. He is, too, of course, but he cannot help remembering poverty and maltreatment that he suffered in the past



Special bus services are available for the vacationers

At the comfortable room

VACATIONING FARMRES

When winter comes around rest-homes throughout the country receive agricultural co-op members. Co-op members from many parts of the country are enjoying a well-earned vacation in the rest-home in Jooeul, a famous spa on the northern tip of the east coast.

Until the country's liberation the place was a pleasure ground for the rich.

Korean chess is very popular at the rest-home

Everyone enjoys a dancing

Dinner is about ready for the vacationers

The sun is still quite warm

REMINISCENCES OF THE BATTLE ON HEIGHT 1,211

CHOI HYUN

It has been nearly ten years since the heroic battle on Height 1,211. But, never shall I forget, even for a moment, those days of incessant severe battles.

It was in those days that our brave men on the Height who are "worth their weight in gold" adhered to the last to the important strategic line laid down by the Party. They did not budge even a step and tore to pieces the myth of "world's mightiest," the old ware the U.S. imperialists hawked hoarsely.

No wonder then the world people call now the Height a height of heroes, a height which symbolizes the dauntless spirit of the Korean people and the men and officers of the Korean People's Army.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, our beloved leader, personally organized and led the battle on Height 1,211.

During the battle on Height 1,211 I, who had participated in the partisan struggle against the Japanese imperialists in days gone by under the direct leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, served as commander of an army corps again under him, the Supreme Commander. I treasure great pride in the fact that I fought under his command. More, it does bolster my firm belief that no enemy is invincible if we follow his instructions.

It was one night in late September 1951. The battle on Height 1,211 was raging with a full fury. The night was far advanced. Suddenly the telephone rang with a piercing sound and I hurriedly picked up the receiver. However, I was not entirely without misgivings. I wondered: Who could it be? Perhaps, there was a change on the front?

But, to my surprise, the voice on the phone was a familiar resonant voice. Comrade Premier was on the phone!

First he commended the men on Height 1,211 for their praiseworthy action against the enemy and then asked about the day's battle.

My heart was too full for words. The thought that he cared so much about us made me very happy. I felt a lump in my throat at the thought that he would be still sitting at his desk at this night to look after things on the front and in the rear to lead the Korean people to victory, every place where the Korean people were fighting, everything the people were doing.

I wanted to say very much over the phone: "We all wish you a long life and good health!" But I kept the thought to myself and answered what he asked me.

I reported to Comrade Premier in detail that the enemy kept coming back savagely, and that our fighters were giving the enemy a bloodbath repeatedly and our men were in high morale.

Comrade Premier asked exhaustively how the supply work was for the fighters, how they lived, and what difficulties they had. Then he said in the following vein:

... All our soldiers were "worth their weight in gold". The more they realize that it was the wish of their parents and the Party that not even an inch of the sacred soil of the fatherland could be allowed to the enemy, the better they would fight...

In waging the defensive battles, Marshal Kim Il Sung went on to say, varied forms of warfare should be

employed in accordance with the conditions of the country's mountainous areas.

When he asked about the artillery, I told him that we had the heavy guns brought up on the height as he had ordered. As a result, the co-operation between the artillery and the infantry was as effective as in the plain areas, and the enemy could be easily smashed en masse. Comrade Premier expressing satisfaction at my report said:

"Very good! We can use artillery more effectively in the future when we take into account the natural conditions of the country."

Comrade Premier urged that more plane- and tank-hunting groups and storming parties should be organized and be activated extensively to give "the jitters" to the enemy.

The fact that I, on a height on the front line far away from the capital, Pyongyang, could have such instructions and encouragement from Comrade Kim Il Sung made me wrapped in deep emotion. And I felt a fresh energy gushing out in me.

After I put down the receiver I sat until dawn, pondering over how I could do better in executing his instructions.

Of course, this was not the first time that the Leader told me about the need of defending Height 1,211 to the last. On these occasions he always showed us in concrete terms how we should fight.

I recalled my visit to the Supreme Headquarters about two months ago. Then, too, Comrade Premier spoke of it in all earnest.

When I was in his office, Comrade Premier said, shaking my hands warmly, "I'm glad to see you, Comrade Choi Hyun. Welcome, welcome." Then he led me to the operations room.

On a table was a map of the region of Height 1,211. The map bore many circles in red.

Already at that time Comrade Kim Il Sung was working on a plan for frustrating the enemy's silly attempt to capture Height 1,211 on the eastern front, and delivering a powerful blow to the enemy.

Then the situation on the front was very complicated.

During the first one year of the war, the U.S. imperialist aggressors suffered more than 598,000 casualties, more than one half of their losses in World War II, besides the loss of a huge amount of military equipment. And the enemy was made to roll back to the 38th Parallel from where they launched the aggressive war. Yet, the enemy did not abandon his wild schemes to expand the aggressive war.

The enemy made an absurd claim to push back the military demarcation line deep into the north of the 38th Parallel. They had audacity to attempt to recover the ignominious military defeat they sustained in the Korean war through the armistice negotiations. To this end, the enemy made openly preparations for new offensive behind the scene to put "military pressure" upon us.

Such offensives were what they called "summer and autumn offensives" of 1951 dreamed up by the notorious human butcher "general" Ridgway, the then Commander-in-Chief of the "United Nations Forces."

The enemy, according to the plans drawn by this wild dreamer, was to stage landings in the areas of Wonsan and Tongchun, then these forces were to join in the areas of Hoiyang and Malhui-ri with those enemy units deployed on the eastern and central fronts. Their scheme was to put the important mountainous areas in Kangwon Province in their hands.

However, Marshal Kim Il Sung, anticipating the enemy's such move, ordered transfer of some defence units from the west coast to the eastern front and ordered to set up powerful defence lines in the major points where the enemy would possibly attack. Pointing to various points in the areas of Height 1,211 with a red pencil, Comrade Premier asked: "Well, what do you think, Comrade Choi Hyun?"

I told him what I had been thinking. After he listened to me, he expressed his agreement. Then he directed my attention to the following facts. He said:

"...The enemy, I think, is aiming at the whole mountainous region of Height 1,211. Unless the enemy breaks through this defence zone, he can never join the forces that he hopes to land on the eastern coast. Therefore, the bulk of the enemy forces must be crushed at this strong point."

After a little pause Comrade Premier continued:

"... Of course, it isn't an easy assignment. But think of the time when we fought the Japanese. Compared with then, how things are favourable to us, today!

We have a first-class regular army and a strong rear. Then the combatants are in high morale. They are ready to fight to the end for the fatherland and the people. I believe, therefore, our men will surely hold out the height..."

Listening to Comrade Premier, I solemnly pledged myself: I would fight to death to defend Height 1,211 and its neighbouring areas.

Height 1,211 was of great strategic and tactical importance. It stands at the interjection point overlooking the two highways leading to Malhui-ri from Rinje and Yangkoo. Consequently the height commanded the two highways.

Comrade Kim Il Sung then put forth concrete measures for beating back the enemy's attack: concrete measures for waging positive defensive combats suitable to the geographical features of the country.

Emphasizing repeatedly the great significance of high-angle fire in the light of the mountainous features of the country, he said that the artillery should be increased on the front and an artillery duel waged.

"Artillery should be brought up on the heights on the front. Under coordinated operations of infantry and artillery we must hit the enemy..."

As I wrote down every word of what Comrade Premier said, a scene flashed through my mind, the scene of my first meeting with Comrade Kim Il Sung in September 1933. I swallowed the lump in my throat.

At that time he made me see the bright prospect of the Korean revolution and the truth of Marxism-Leninism in translating the prospect into reality. This time I learnt from him a clear way of annihilating the self-styled "world's mightiest" Yankees on the mountains of our country.

When I returned to the corps, I made a profound study of his instructions, word by word, which I had recorded in my notebook. Then I explained the instructions among the combatants and did my best to carry through his words in the actual fighting.

The valiant artillerymen on Height 1,211 pulled their heavy direct-firing guns up onto the cloud-capped height and blew up the enemy's emplacements and tanks. The mortar units, together with the infantry, brought the mortars to the first line and sent direct hits to the enemy's offensive lines.

The advanced units organized many storming parties, and they risking everything dealt almost every day crushing blows to the enemy's manpower and combat materials. The tank-hunting groups sought out every tank concentration centre of the enemy in the heart of the enemy's territory and destroyed it in a moment.

Such struggle for carrying through the instructions of Marshal Kim Il Sung won tremendous successes on all fronts.

Through this, I strengthened my belief that if I fought following the line laid down by him, I could destroy heavily the enemy's manpower and combat materials and always take initiative in battle, no matter how unfavourable the situation may be.

The Supreme Commander exhibited superb mastery of strategy and tactics. Accurately he calculated in advance the direction of the enemy's attack and ordered concentration of the forces to face it. We must study earnestly and follow his example.

The enemy at that time made fierce attacks in the direction of Mt. Chunduksan and Saknyung on the western front and in the direction of the south of Kumsung on the central front. But Comrade Supreme Commander knew that Height 1,211 was the main target of the enemy's "summer and autumn offensives", and concentrated our forces on this region for defence.

Even at the time when the enemy, after its failure of a month long frontal attack on Height 1,211, switched its onslaught to Height 851, Comrade Supreme Commander saw through that it was the enemy's cunning trick to divide our forces and then take Height 1,211. So, he ordered to strengthen further the defence of Height 1,211 and at the same time to prepare and hurl powerful reserves into the battle, if need be.

As a result, when the enemy attacked Height 1,211 in full force, we were able to take initiative and confidently hit the enemy and crush his attempts.

Every day the enemy sent in waves of attacks under the cover of aircraft, tanks and artillery. Defending the height was not an easy work.

Many grave difficulties popped up. Particularly so in the early days of the battle on Height 1,211. Then we were without any strong defence positions. On

top of it, the worst flood in thirty years hit the region washing away roads and bridges. And this made the supply to the front extremely difficult.

Some units did not get ammunition and handgrenades regularly and, still worse, some ran out of even provisions sometimes.

Taking advantage of our temporary difficulties, the enemy attacked with a greater fury to break through our defence on Height 1,211 as soon as possible and penetrate deep into the North.

The enemy, boasting of his "most powerful bombing and bombardment", poured over 30,000 bombs and shells a day on Height 1,211.

Height 1,211, once clothed in thousand-year-old, untrodden forest, was in flames like an active volcano, and boulders were smashed into ashes. And rock powder was as deep as ankle high.

Literally the height was turned into a sea of flames.

However, no desperation and efforts of the enemy could daunt the spirits of the defenders of Height 1,211.

The workers of political organs and Party organizations as well as officers, Party members and junior political workers repeatedly explained to the fighters Order No. 0070 issued by the Supreme Commander, Marshal Kim Il Sung, rousing them to a heroic struggle. The Order called upon them not to retreat even a step from the height.

The fighters held on the ablazing height open Party meetings and made firm determination to defend the height to the last drop of their blood. Then they signed the pledge dedicated to Marshal Kim Il Sung.

"Bloodbath to the U.S. imperialist aggressors!"

"No place to draw back, not even an inch!"

These were the slogans all the fighters led by the Party members shouted in the fierce battles that raged every day.

I still can hear in my mind those militant slogans which the men shouted in the most critical moment while they defended a nameless height between Height 1,211 and Height 1,052.

It was in late October, 1951.

The detachment under Squad Leader An Bong Kyoo beat back the on-coming enemy scores of times. But a few men were wounded and there were no more ammunition and handgrenades left.

In the morning it seemed they had enough ammunition and handgrenades for the day. But the enemy's offensive was so tenacious that what they had was gone before noon. The enemy guns began to spit fire again. The enemy was preparing for the next onslaught. Trenches were destroyed and splinters flew all over the place.

A few men were sent to the company for ammunition and handgrenades. Squad Leader An Bong Kyoo kept looking back in the direction to see if they were returning. He looked worried.

At this moment one of his men crawled up to him and said: "Comrade Squad Leader! Let's fight dauntlessly like Comrade Li Je Soon."

It was Jung Joo Sup, a Party member. He has been a junior middle school teacher in Moosan before he joined the army. He knew very well about Li Je Soon. At the time when the destiny of the fatherland seemed bleak, Li Je Soon fought to the last against vicious Japanese imperialism even in jail. The Japanese imperialists imprisoned him, but he fought to the last with a firm belief in the victory of the revolution.

The words of Joo Sup, who was determined to fight following Li Je Soon's burning revolutionary and dauntless spirit, boundlessly inspired the squad leader.

The squad leader held firmly Joo Sup in his arms. As they parted, they went right and left, braving the rain of splinters, to tell and encourage their comrades-in-arms to fight like Li Je Soon. What they told their men was a fresh source of limitless strength and courage to them.

Valiantly they withstood the repeatedly on-coming enemy. First they hit the enemy by rolling down stones, next time with bayonets and rifle butts and then with weapons and handgrenades captured from the enemy. Thus they defended the height to the last.

There were so many such moving stories connected with the battle on Height 1,211.

A fighter rushed into the enemy with a bunch of handgrenades. He himself became a bomb. Another threw himself to block the muzzle of an enemy gun like a steel plate.

An artillery line man with his body re-established

the contact of a broken communication line. A bomb-gunner shot by an enemy bullet just before breathing his last charged the gun crying for revenge: "Death to the U.S. imperialist aggressors!" While the fighters on a height besieged by the enemy were preparing for the last decisive battle, singing the "Song of General Kim Il Sung", those on the other heights organized shock parties and hit the enemy from behind.

When a height was in danger, even cooks, medics, and stretcherbearers came out to the hand-to-hand fight with bayonets in their hands.

In the battle for retaking a nameless ridge west of Height 1,211 Li Soo Bok, a nineteen-year-old lad and a Youth League member, silenced the muzzle of an enemy's heavy machine-gun with his youthful breast, thereby ensuring the victory. Even today these immortal events flash before my eyes as if they occured yesterday.

Whenever I recall all this, the image of Comrade Kim Choong Jin, the brave warrior of Mt. Chunbo, appears before me. He fought single-handed more than 300 of the ferocious Japanese regular army to the last moment of his life.

An assaulting party was dispatched for reconnoitering and assaulting the enemy camp on Mt. Chunbo. But the enemy gave the assaulting party a hot chase. At such moment Comrade Kim Choong Jin all by himself lured the enemy in other direction. Though he was wounded severely he led the blood-thirsty enemy up and down over the steep ranges of Mt. Chunbo. But he lost so much blood from bleeding and was exhausted, and in the end he was surrounded by the enemy.

The enemy began to close in, shouting "Surrender! Surrender!"

Kim Choong Jin knew he was at the death's door, but he was calm and well composed. He shouted:

"Nothing, even death, would make me surrender. Only I will get more of you... You devils, you Japanese horde. Do you know who I am? I am a soldier of General Kim Il Sung's partisans..."

When he used up his bullets, he groped in the darkness with his heavily wounded legs to search out rocks. He carried them in his arms and rolled them down the slope where the enemy was climbing up. The louder became the screams of the enemy who were hit by the rocks, the more rocks he rolled down, grinding his teeth...

Indeed he was a revolutionary soldier, a phoenix, who knew no surrender.

Such dauntless revolutionary spirit and the Red

Oil painting "The Battle on Height 1,211" by Jun In Ho

vein of the anti-Japanese partisans were incarnated in heroes, Li Soo Bok, Kim Han Shik, An Hak Ryong and Pak Ki Pyung and all the defenders of Height 1,211. The men of Height 1,211 could fight the enemy and be victorious in the raging battle flames in which even rocks burned, because they fought with hearts filled with the firm fighting spirit and hopes like the partisans who had fought Japanese imperiaiism. "We will die for the sake of the fatherland and live enjoying the affection of the people!" Such was the slogan of the partisans.

When the provisions ran out, they picked in the smothering bushes cranberries and wild grapes. Sometimes an ear of maize as big as a finger was a day's ration for several men. The little ear of maize was passed around twice but hardly any grain was touched.

Not only in the question of provisions, whenever a difficult situation arose, everyone of the fighters first thought the fellow next to him and officers. They helped each other, valued each other and vied with each other in performing difficult tasks. Even on this height the revolutionary comradeship and the militant beautiful tradition of the unity of officers and soldiers which are characteristics of our People's Army were displayed.

Another noble feature I witnessed among our men in the hard-fought battle on Height 1,211 was this. The fighters not only carried out without fail the orders of the Party and the Leader however difficult the situation might be but they did it creatively and admirably to the last.

One day in mid-September, 1951, I was over at Height 1,300 in the rear of Height 1,211. Half upward the height, I heard clinking sounds as though they were hammering. I looked in the direction where the sound was coming from. Soldiers were drilling a tunnel in a rock. I had always known about courage and resourcefulness of our men. But when I learnt what they were doing, I could not help being moved again.

They, upholding the order of the Comrade Supreme Commander, were building a tunnel so as to hit the enemy more effectively. They took heavy artillery pieces apart and carried them up on the height on their backs.

There were no wheelbarrows, sledge hammers or hammers for them. Only their hearts were full of resolve: to faithfully carry out the order of the Comrade Supreme Commander at any cost. So they smelted the enemy's blind shells to make sledge hammers and hammers. And the fallen enemy's planes gave them wheelbarrows.

However the artillerymen on Height 1,300 were not the only ones who did this. As a matter of fact, all the artillerymen built batteries in the rocks. Then the infantry followed their suit. The foot soldiers built such livable and strong underground tunnels, the model of which one can see today in the Fatherland Liberation War Memorial.

When they used up oil for guns, our men caught badgers and squirrels to get oil. When something went wrong with their rifles, they repaired them by themselves with the enemy's cartridge clips picked up in the battle fields.

There was really no force on earth which could make our defenders of Height 1,211 yield.

Battle was so fierce. Yet wherever our men were there was always singing. They—workers, peasants and students of yesterday—derived fresh energy and courage from singing. Even while fighting, they composed songs and poetries, songs to be loved by all and poetries full of spirit. That was not all. Our men who "are worth their weight in gold" in the rain of enemy shells made numerous fine musical instruments out of Korean wild walnut trees and others.

Such optimism, too, sprang from the conviction of the victory of the revolution and of the yet brighter morrow. No enemy could face the revolutionary fighters, optimistic, creative, brave and heroic.

I should not forget to mention here of the aid the people in the rear risking everything gave to the battle for Height 1,211.

Particularly the people in Soksa-ri and Soonkam-ri lived with the men on Height 1,211 and fought.

Under the slogan "Let's bring even one more shell, even one more grain to Height 1,211," the peasants drove oxen loaded with shells, ammunition and provisions through Jikdongryung, on which the enemy concentrated fire. And on their way back they carried the wounded with them.

When the longest spell of rain in thirty years hit the region, some units on the height ran out of provisions. The heroic Korean women, despite the fact that they had little to eat, brought to the height even the potatoes they were saving for seed. They grinded the potatoes into flour and made small dough mixed with peas. Men could eat them just by boiling.

When a bridge on the supply route was destroyed, people, young and old, fell trees in the mountain in defiance of the rain of the enemy's machine-gun bullets and filled straw-bags with dirt. The bridge was repaired over night. The support of such people inspired the men on Height 1,211 to be more heroic in the battle.

When the "summer offensive" failed, the enemy launched the "autumn offensive". When the 5th Division of the puppet army was wiped out, the most vicious 3rd Division of the puppet army was thrown into the battle. For more than two months from September 4, 1951 to the beginning of November the enemy fought with a greater degree of ferocity only to lose 15,000 men and officers and greater quantities of combat materials. The enemy could not break through our line even a step.

As a result, the "summer and autumn offensives" of Ridgway, the "general for mountain warfare" and the pride of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, designed to push back the front line up to Wonsan at a stroke by taking Height 1,211, were effective only in his operation maps.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors were so frightened in the battle for Height 1,211 that they called the height "heartbreak ridge". Their hearts broke whenever they looked up at the height. And to them the gorges around the height were so terrifying. The enemy named them "trap valleys". For no enemy came out alive once he went into the gorges.

But the honest-minded people of the world look up to our Height 1,211 as the Height of Heroes.

All the defenders of Height 1,211 are heroes!

The immortal exploits they exhibited in the battle for carrying through the Party's strategic line, which demanded not even an inch to be yielded, have been embodied in the mighty strength being exhibited in the country's socialist construction today. And from it many miracles and innovations have come. Indeed the significance of the battle on Height 1,211 is great. That is why Marshal Kim Il Sung, drawing a parallel between the heroic battle on Height 1,211 and the important tasks arising in every period of socialist construction, says that development of iron and steel industry is like the battle on Height 1,211 in the past war.

The heroic deeds of the defenders of Height 1,211 will go down to our posterities. Their heroism will be a source of fresh energy and courage for the generations to come, not to speak of the present.

Should the enemy start again recklessly playing with fire, every mountain peak in the country will turn into a Height 1,211 and make the enemy breathe his last once and for all.

(Continued from page 24)

each shift. Repair workers at the farm machine station have considerably shortened the tractor repair time.

In every co-op seed selecting has already been finished and preparations for sowing paddy seed on cold beds are nearly over.

The county management committee for agricultural co-operatives keeps studying how to enlist fully the enthusiasm of the co-op members in production. To this end, the committee has been staffed better and set up a work system. Production plans have been drawn up on scientific calculation and necessary scientific and technical measures taken.

The county management committee has taken upon itself the delivery of implements and materials to the co-ops. In ten days it delivered to co-ops altogether 8,000 tons of chemical fertilizer.

Sookchun County is taking an active part in the national emulation drive for beating the target of five million tons of grain. The county has set the aim of producing 120,000 tons of grain this year, and every one in the county is doing his utmost.

South Korean Budget For 1962

MILITARY AND POLICE EXPENDITURES: Money for the army and police has increased by 61,000 million whan over last year. In addition 45,000 million whan is expected to be added to defence with the U.S. "military aid". Altogether they will spend 106,000 million whan for the military and police more than last year. This bespeaks once again the schemes of U.S. imperialism to impose the unbearable financial burden for its aggression upon the South Korean people.

INVESTMENTS AND LOANS: 32 per cent in the total budgetary exoenditures go to what they call a "five-year plan".

But they are not designed for the restoration and development of the rural and fishing villages. Nor are they for recovery of the national economy as a whole. Most of them are to be used for transport, communications, power industry, construction of roads, harbors, all indispensable for the increase of military strength and also for acquisition of military supplies and strategic materials. This will also serve to creating conditions for the penetration of foreign monopoly capital into South Korea.

PUBLIC SERVICE: Funds for public health, social welfare and education are drastically cut. Money earmarked for public health and social welfare shows a decrease of 53 per cent compared with 1961. Expenditures for public health, social welfare and education put together take no more than 14 per cent of last year's budget.

TAXES: The fascist military regime plans to collect more taxes this year. To be exact, 48,400 million whan, including the income of the monopoly bureau, more than last year. But the actual amount comes to 65,900 million whan higher than last year when the taxes transferred to local taxes, such as the tax on land, are taken into account.

Prior to drawing up the budget the military ruffians drastically revised the "tax law" so as to squeeze more money from the people. The proportion of the indirect taxes has grown 70 per cent. Taxes for high income brackets are lowered, while people on the low-income brackets are made to pay more.

"U.S. AID": The military gangsters' budget for this year counts a lot on the U.S. "counterpart funds" which covers 47 per cent of the revenue. Most part of "U.S. aid" will go to defray military expenditure for the upkeep of U.S. and puppet army in South Korea.

RED FIGURE: The military regime took over from Chang Myun a debt of 460,000 million whan. On top of it there was a deficit of 67,000 million whan in the first nine months last year. More, it is expected to raise 37,500 million whan by bonds and loans. Therefore, the financial crisis has become more acute.

Starvation Wages in South Korea

THE average monthly nominal wages of the working people including technicians, office employees and high-skilled workers are only 32.6 per cent of their monthly living cost in South Korea, according to data of the military regime quoted by news agency **Hapdong Tongshin** in Seoul.

The wages of women workers are no more than two-thirds those of men workers.

Owing to the chronic part-time operation of the factories and enterprises, the South Korean labourers work for an average of eighteen days a month. Therefore, their real wages are far less than the nominal ones.

To make the matter worse, even the starvation wages are kept in arrears for months or for over one year sometimes. For instance, the "Hankook Transport Company" has not paid even a penny to the over 100 unloading workers of the Mookho branch since August last year. The hunger-stricken workers are resolutely protesting against this, said South Korean paper **Sanupkyungje Shinmoon.**

Figures and Facts

☆ The South Korean military hooligans arrest, imprison and torture innocent people at random and put them on trials on one pretext or the other.

The military fascist clique announced that in a period of ten days 86,707 pedestrians were arrested on the charge of violating the "traffic regulations" and put

them on "summary trials." Among them were six housewives who were taking their children to school.

Such being the situation, the puppet home minister is boasting, since the police lockups are always overcrowded, more police stations and cells will be built this year in Kyungjoo in North Kyungsang Province, Jinjoo in South Kyungsang Province, Soonchun in South Cholla Province.

In South Korea today human lives mean very little.

According to the doctored figures given out by the public security bureau of the military regime, there were 5,736 cases of traffic accidents last year in South Korea wounding or killing 8,298. This means that on the average 16 traffic accidents take place with 23 victims being registered every day.

* * *

☆ It is reported in South Korea there are 6,000,000 cases of distoma, 2,100,000 cases of tuberculosis, 600,000 cases of venereal disease, 200,000 cases of leprosy, and 120,000 cases of mental disorder. In short, 40 per cent of the South Korean people are suffering from disease.

In South Korea 605 Myun (subcounty) have no doctor and the number of doctor stands at one for every 3,000 inhabitants. Still worse, half the doctors are in practice in a miserable condition.

The military rogues are utterly indifferent towards public health and hygienic work.

* * *

☆ Pak Jung Hi and his ilk set up the "family plan examination board" in an attempt to force "birth control." According to the Pak Jung Hi hordes, the mass unemployment and poverty in South Korea can be averted by "birth control" because South Korea is "over-populated."

The human butchers will not escape the judgement of the people.

EXCESSIVE ISSUE OF BANK NOTES IN SOUTH KOREA

"Gee, every darn factory is dead. Where can I get a job? Not a sound from this one, either!

"Now wait a minute! what do I hear? Why, it is the hum of machines."

"Sir, I like to apply for a job."
"A job? What do you think this is? This is where bank notes are printed."

"How stupid! I should have known that no place but the paper money printing place would be running."

Traitorous Bargain

The South Korean military ruling circles have been imploring the U.S., Japanese and other foreign monopolies to invest a larger amount of capital in South Korea.

The traitorous military gangsters allowed the foreign monopolies to make investments without any restriction and take part in the management of enterprise. To facilitate the penetration of foreign capital the South Korean military authorities drew up an act on promotion of foreign capital investments, and "basic rules on foreign capital investments and management." Their latest adding is the "foreign capital investments bureau".

Now the military regime has decided to "invite" foreign experts to the "foreign capital investments bureau" of the "military government", and foreigners are given the rights to "develop" the South Korean economy.

Saying that their traitorous act is for "establishment of a self-supporting economy" and "a foundation for industrialization" Pak Jung Hi and his followers are attempting to deceive the people.

The history teaches that the imperialists were never generous. Nor would they be so ever in the future.

However, it should be noted that it is not for nothing for Pak Jung Hi to speak of the "development of the country" and "a self-supporting economy", while begging foreign capital to come in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are behind everything. The ever worsening political uneasiness and economic crisis have driven the military gangsters to despair. Now the U.S. imperialists are running amuck in their attempt to bolster the tottering military regime. Under a plausible name of "aid," they are set to bring into South Korea foreign monopoly capital, particularly that of militarist Japan, and make the Pak Jung Hi clique collude with international reactionary forces. These machinations come from their "dollar defence" policy.

AIM OF U.S. IMPERIALISM

The aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism in the Far East is facing two troublesome problems connected with the Korean question. One is the clash between the U.S. economic policy and the demands for a broader foreign market of the aggressive circles of Japan fostered by the U.S. imperialists, and the other is the ever worsening position of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea.

To solve these problems, the U.S. imperialists are attempting to soothe the aggressive forces of Japan by directing them to South Korea.

The "Hakone talks" between Rusk and Ikeda were for this. At the talks the Japanese reactionary ruling circles demanded the U.S. side to relax the U.S. policy of dumping in Japan and the U.S. restriction on imports from Japan.

However, Walter Heller, Chairman of the President's Economic Council, rejected it flatly declaring that the U.S. economic conditions did not permit a weakening of the "dollar defence" policy in the near future.

In the end both sides agreed on what they called "co-ordination" between Japan and the U.S. in the matter of aid to Asian countries, especially of bringing the Japanese monopolies into South Korea under the cloak of assistance.

In short, the Japanese militarists are to be put on the stage as a shock-brigade of the U.S. aggression in Asia, and the U.S. imperialists will expand their aggression against the peoples of South-East Asia.

When the Japan-U.S. trade became unfavourable to Japan owing to the U.S. "dollar defence" policy, the Japanese monopolies, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, increased their export to South-East Asia to 1,370 million dollers so as to balance their trade. The Japanese monopolies are set to export more to these areas.

The Japanese monopoly capital's penetration into South Korea would not exert any influence on the U.S. position in South Korea. On the contrary, the U.S. position will be strengthened.

Therefore, the U.S. imperialists instigate the Pak Jung Hi clique to bring foreign capital into South Korea and encourage the Japanese militarists to invade Korea again.

Japanese economy is a dependent to the United States as a result of penetration of U.S. capital into Japan.

By the way U.S. private capital has gone into 78 per cent of the textile industry of Japan,

70 per cent of aluminium, 50 per cent of chemistry, 35 per cent of tyre industry, 60 per cent of electricity. Besides, 208 major industrial enterprises are under the management of U.S. monopolies. Among them U.S. capital holds more than 50 per cent of the stocks of 44 corporations. (**Japan Press**, December 16, 1959)

Likewise, the penetration of Japanese capital into South Korea will put South Korea under the control of Japan. Under these circumstances, the penetration of Japanese monopolies into South Korea means the expansion of the U.S. economic aggression and the strengthening of U.S. colonial plunder.

The same can be said of West German and Italian capital which is coming into South Korea.

WOLVES RUN RIOT

Pak Jung Hi military gangsters are openly blaring out that "at any risk and swallowing the nation pride" they would invite foreign capital into South Korea.

Now the wolves are stealing into South Korea.

Since the opening of the notorious "South Korea-Japan talks" the Japanese monopolies have founded, with "aid" as a bait, such monopoly bodies as "Japan-South Korea Economic Association," "Japan-South Korea Trade Association," "South Korea Development Corporation" and the like.

According to press reports, a group of Japanese businessmen headed by Yugawa, president of "South Korea Development Corporation", will visit South Korea with a view to setting up in South Korea factories that will process Japanese semi-manufactured goods. And it is expected that the traitorous clique will "loan" land and facilities necessary for building such factories.

The Japanese will build cement, textile, spinning, automobile, electric appliances, machine-tools, marine-products processing, fishing tackle, carbide, chemical fertilizers factories, to name a few. With the cheap labour available in South Korea the Japanese will produce and sell their products in South Korea. Then the "Japan-South Korea Trade Association" dispatched an investigation body to South Korea to run factories which have been closed down or cut down operation. In this, Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Co., Nichiro Fishery, Hitachi Machine, Nihon Cement, Fuji Electric Machine, Morinaga Dairy Products, Bridgestone Tyre and the like, are playing a big part as they did in the past to invade Korea.

They intend to explore the rich Odaisan district. They boast that they would get 700 million tons of coking coal, 900 million tons of limestone, 100 million tons of iron ore and others. They are scheming with the military ruffians long-term aggressive plans that cover the fields of trade, industry, etc. West German monopolies refuse to be second to the Japanese imperialists. They too are reaching out their hands to bleed the South Korean people white.

Siemens and Schuckertwerke joined in a syndicate to invest capital in South Korea. They have an agreement with the South Korean military gangsters. West German monopolies will explore underground resources, and invest capital in transportation, ship-building, iron manufacturing, fertilizer industry, thermo-power generating.

What will the penetration of Japanese, West German and Italian monopoly capitals on top of U.S. capital into South Korea bring to the bankrupt South Korean economy?

Graphic evidence of it is the situation in South Korea under U.S. occupation for the past 16 years.

U.S. imperialism is the sworn enemy of the Korean people. The Korean people will never allow the atrocious schemes of the U.S. imperialists for bringing their puppets into South Korea and the traitorous acts of the U.S. and Pak Jung Hi military gangsters.

All the natural wealth in Korea belongs to the Korean people and the Korean question must be solved by the Korean people themselves.

Therefore, the entire Korean people in North and South are waging a stubborn struggle in order to drive out U.S. imperialism from South Korea, to realize the unification of the fatherland, and to build a rich and powerful country.

The socialist camp and the peace-loving people of the world oppose imperialism and they are supporting the just struggle of the Korean people. The Korean people will surely be victorious in their struggle against U.S. imperialism.

From South Korean Publications

What are the views of the South Korean people on the South Korean situation and what do they have to say about it? For an answer, this magazine is reprinting two short stories entitled "A Debtor" and "Picnic and My Thoughts," both appeared in the South Korean publications.—Ed.

A DEBTOR

The sun is beating down on the street.

It is a few minutes before ten o'clock, says the clock of the police sub-station near the terminus.

A street car has pulled in and a crowd has gathered. The conductor looks at my crumbled pass with suspicious eyes as much as to say: "What is this? Here is a guy who is playing hookey from the first class!"

The street car starts to pull out. The eyes in the car are focussed on me. I wonder, why? Do you think my face is smudged? No, I don't think so. Then why? Am I carrying on my back a sign "kick me!" No. That isn't either. If it were for darned knees of my shabby trousers, they certainly would have turned their heads. I wonder why those eyes are fixed on my pale face...

The class teacher entered the class room, and I didn't like his looks. There was something ominous. At last he broke the stillness. He was saying: "Those who have not paid up the contribution fees are requested to leave the class. As it has been decided by the school authorities it is binding on all defaulters."

Before the teacher finished his words I put the lunch-box back into the bag. The lunch box was still warm. I said to myself: You tell me to get out. To where?

As I pushed open the door I heard the teacher saying in a hoarse voice: "Don't blame me. Curse this world which has given rise to all this."

Yes, that's right. I should not blame him. He stands there to inhale the chalk dust for a whole month for a small salary. No. 1 shouldn't.

The voices from the class room of the second form told me lesson was in progress...

I see lustreless eyes before me. The same lot has befallen them, too.

A debtor!

When a family don't pay tax, better put it, when they cannot pay tax, they have then property placed under distraint. A red label, a note of seizure, is pasted on the house. So they put on me a label of suspension instead of seizure because I don't have the money for the knowledge that I have bought. Mine is not even in colour!

A debtor!

True, it's a pitiful lot. There are some who imploringly ask the man to wait one more day. Would anyone say they are wiser than me? I mean those who just sit there, pretending nothing is ever happening. Those are sneakers. I tell you those are sneakers.

What good would it do if he learns sitting depressed by boys who boast of having paid every thing.

What is still worse, investigation is going on every hour on the hour.

It's disgusting. He too should get out of the school. I'm telling myself: So I didn't act disgustingly. But now the piercing eyes are on me again...

Here I am at the city hall stop. It is my stop.

PICNIC AND MY THOUGHTS

Indescribably I felt refreshed as I looked down on all sides from the summit of the Baikwoondai, 836 metres above sea level, the most majestic in Kyunggi Province. I took deep breaths and this was the only way for me to express my feeling.

For the past seven or eight years I enjoyed mountain every week-end, and visited Baikwoondai every year. But I felt such indescribable refreshingness this time standing on the mountain. It was not without reason.

By chance I became a newspaperman, by chance because I had never thought I would become a reporter. When the country's liberation came, I decided to remain on the job and devote myself to the press, believing that the country would soon become independent. I have been on it altogether for ten odd years.

The net result? Only the family became poor and, into the bargain, I kept the hungry wife from sleep many a night. I had worked faithfully for 15 years without complaining. Nevertheless the Gresham's Law operated on me and I was ruthlessly trodden underfoot...

To be sure, on many occasions I was entreated with such sugar-coated words as "the journalist is the gavel of the society." But I gave up the job saying "never again!" Life has been really from hand to mouth for the past seven or eight years, but whenever it was feasible I visited mountains and wandered about the fields.

To me, too, it was a big surprise. But I came to work again for newspaper after the April 19. (April 19 means the popular uprising in South Korea that led to the overthrow of Syngman Rhee.—Ed.) Ten months have passed since then, and it was my third visit to the Baikwoondai yesterday in these ten months. On the summit of the

Baikwoondai I felt as if I were freed. This was why I felt so refreshing...

Seoul! It has for 575 years been a capital city. Today its population has grown to count some two million. People call it a modern city.

But I wondered what mistakes were made on the stage on the previous day, and what is being made today?

On the face of it, the stage looks smart. But only greed and jealousy vie with each other to put all sorts of things on the stage: twisting, scratching, punching, kicking, etc., etc. Seoul has become a stage for the bunch of people who move about under a respectable name "patriotic diplomacy." I mean those who are always ready, and in all conditions, to kowtow to foreigners. This may be said to be the actual state of Seoul.

A few days ago there was a big excitement because a Japanese Diet mission came to South Korea for the first time since liberation. The Japanese Prime Minister Ikeda during his visit to the United States, it is reported, proposed that Japan would undertake economic aid to South Korea and, at the same time, announced Japan would reinforce her military strength in the light of the South Korean situation.

Taking a stand of "I see no evil" about the international move of linking the economic aid to South Korea with the reinforcement of Japan's military strength, and despite the fact that this nation had suffered much for 36 years at the hands of the aliens, they are fawning upon the foreign force...

I wanted to look for something pleasant, but none was to be found since the April 19. Even giving up my hobby I had had for ten years, I became a reporter again and ran in all directions every day over the past ten months.

What has been the net result? The fool is consoling himself by the thought that he has the job...

Among Korean Friends

GATOT WILOTIKTO
First-year student, Electric Engineering Faculty, Kim Chaik Polytechnical Institute

Gatot Wilotikto (left) with one of his Korean classmates, Jung Woo Jong

This is my second year in Korea. But I still remember the day of my arrival at Pyongyang from Indonesia. The brilliant achievements that the heroic Korean people had registered in the post-war rehabilitation and construction impressed me very deeply. As they had won in the war, the war of barbarous aggression unleashed in Korea by the U.S. imperialists under the U.N. signboard, the Korean people were bringing another victory in their post-war reconstruction.

In fact, on my train I had heard from my companions about the reconstruction of Pyongyang. At the moment when the train pulled in Pyongyang station, everything was made clear to us. No more wondering and doubting was needed.

Pyongyang station and the tall buildings made me and my colleagues stand aghast, to tell the truth. Not a trace of the horrible war was to be found. It seemed that the city had just sprung overnight as in the "Arabian Nights."

To be sure, back in my homeland, I read many articles on the Korean people's achievements in heeling the war wounds. But never did I think that they could do so fast.

Construction is still going on in Pyongyang. Even in the night one can see blue welding flashes and busily moving cranes.

During the past two years I saw many large buildings coming into being—Pyongyang Grand Theatre, Children's Palace and Okryoo Bridge, and others. It would take several years to build such buildings in a capitalist country. Besides these, at the foot of the Moranbong Hill soars into the sky Chullima Statue symbolising the heroic spirit of the Korean people who are scoring brilliant successes in socialist construction.

In Pyongyang there are the Korean Revolutionary Museum and the Fatherland Liberation War Memorial. In the Korean Revolutionary Museum are preserved historic relics and materials on the heroic struggle of the patriotic Korean people against foreign invaders, particularly on the arduous struggle of the partisans led by Marshal Kim Il Sung against Japanese imperialism. One can see at the Fatherland Liberation War Me-

morial the heroic fight of the Korean People's Army and the Korean people who emerged triumphant from the war against U.S. aggression. The War Memorial also shows the savage U.S. atrocities and the picture of the miserable U.S. defeat. The Fatherland Liberation War Memorial is the most telling evidence of the atrocities and mass murder committed by U.S. imperialism in Korea. The Korean people, therefore, know better than any one else about the U.S. atrocities.

I am now studyng at the Electric Engineering Faculty of the Kim Chaik Polytechnical Institute.

Words cannot express the warm concern and care the teachers and my Korean fellow students show me.

Though far away from my motherland, I feel quite at home.

I can now write and speak the Korean language thanks to the help the teachers and fellow students gave me.

Last year I visited many parts of Korea with my colleagues.

We made an expedition to the old revolutionary battle-fields in the country, where Marshal Kim Il Sung and his anti-Japanese partisan units delivered crushing blows to Japanese imperialism. And we admired the world-famous Mt. Keumgang (Diamond). The scenery along the coast of the East Sea was really wonderful. We also visited the factories and agricultural co-operatives.

Everywhere I visited I could see lofty charaters of the Korean people. Builders were busy building beautiful towns, workers were all out to increase production, and agricultural co-operative members were singing the song of bumper harvest. They were the Chullima riders who are accelerating socialist construction of this country.

In rehabilitating the war-devastated factories the Korean workers did not limit themselves to mere rebuiding. The factories were reconstructed into large modern ones. Moreover, the Korean people built many new factories in the short span of time after the war. The February 8 Vinalon Factory in Hamheung was very impressive. It is a pride of the Korean people.

However, at present not all Koreans enjoy such happy life.

The people in South Korea under U.S. occupation are subjected to undescribable hardship. Their lot is unemployment, poverty and non-rights.

Due to the U.S. occupation of South Korea the military demarcation line runs across Korea, and the people in both parts can not even write to each other, let alone visiting each other.

If parents and children, brothers and sisters, and friends can meet and pool their energy for the prosperity of the country, I know, how happy the Korean people would be.

Whenever I think of the fact that the Korean people are fighting for the peaceful unification of the country, I cannot forget my motherland even a little while.

The Indonesian people are now struggling for the liberation of West Irian, an integral part of our country.

He can speak now Korean quite fluently with Korean friends

West Irian is the legitimate territory of Indonesia. But the Dutch imperialists occupy it unlawfully.

The Indonesian people can no longer tolerate such situation. It may sound absurd, but the brazen Dutch imperialists are wailing, saying that the Indonesian people are going to invade West Irian. Can anyone label the struggle of the people for liberating their own territory as an act of aggression? No one can. In this case, no one but the Dutch imperialists are the very aggressors.

The Korean people are always keenly following the righteous struggle of the Indonesian people. They express their consistent, active support and encouragement. Here in Korea I feel more keenly than ever that the Indonesian people are not solitary in their struggle.

I am studying feeling such warm love of the Korean people.

My Korean fellow students, whose parents are carrying on socialist construction at the speed of Chullima (winged horse), are striving hard in their study, actively participating in the Chullima Class movement.

The picturesque promenade built on the bank of the River Taidong was paved by the students of this Institute.

Education in this country is combined with productive labour, and I am really learning much.

I am convinced that my study in Korea will be very fruitful and that it will be able to contribute to the future of my motherland, Indonesia.

Spring is around the corner in this beautiful land of Korea.

Picturing the spring-like bright morrow, I am waiting for the joyous spring that I will enjoy with my affectionate Korean colleagues.

Just Struggle of the Indonesian People

As the struggle of the Indonesian people for the liberation of West Irian gets intensified, the imperialists are more desperate in their attempt to stamp out the struggle of the Indonesian people.

On January 7, the Dutch imperialists made an attempt on Sukarno's life, President of Indonesia.

The Korean people are indignant beyond measure at such criminal actions of the Dutch colonialists.

The vicious scheme of the Dutch colonialists to maintain their occupation of West Irian has a blessing from Washington. This is evidenced by the fact that the Dutch colonialists are sending the U.S.-supplied warships and planes to West Irian.

The U.S. imperialists who, together with the Dutch colonialists, have large holdings in West Irian are bringing political pressure to the Indonesian people, not excluding a threat of force.

The U.S. imperialists have ordered their 7th Fleet to the seas surrounding Indonesia and West Irian and do not make secret of their plan to let the U.S. navy interfere in case of armed clash between Indonesia and the Netherlands.

The shameless and sly U.S. imperialists are making much noise about their intentions: that the United States and Australia would not look on with folded arms when Indonesia set operation for liberating West Irian. The U.S. imperialists are instigating the Australian reactionary ruling circles to intervene with arms on behalf of the Dutch colonialists.

The criminality of the U.S. scheme against the Indonesian people stands out in sharp focus in their trick to deck their aggressive policy with the U.N. flag.

The sinister plot of the U.S. imperialists is to place West Irian under "U.N. trusteeship" and bring the question of West Irian to the Security Council of the U.N. Indeed this is one of their old hands. In the aggressive war against the Korean people the U.S. imperialists usurped the signboard of the United Nations.

Such aggressive machinations of U.S. imperialism are not only an outrageous challenge to the Indonesian people, but also a grave threat to peace and security in Asia.

All this goes to show once again that U.S. imperialism, the bulwark of neo-colonialism, is the chieftain of world imperialists, the disturber of peace and security and the most vicious enemy of the peoples of Asia.

The Korean and Indonesian peoples are marching forward in the common struggle for the realization of their territorial integrity against the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists.

The Korean people, who are waging an unremitting struggle for driving out the aggressive U.S. army from South Korea and realizing the unification of the country, extend resolute support to the Indonesian people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy, and for recovery of West Irian.

History teaches us that victory is always on the side of the people when they rise up in a righteous struggle.

The Indonesian people who enjoy the support of the world peace-loving people will certainly be victorious in their just struggle.

Kennedy Can Never Check the March of History

The U.S. reactionary ruling circles headed by Kennedy are becoming more vicious in their fascist rampage against the U.S. Communist Party and all other democratic forces in the United States.

In their attempt to strangle the U.S. Communist Party, the reactionary ruling circles of the United States are out to force it to register as an agent of a foreign power, wielding the notorious "MacCarran Act" and "Smith Act".

This suppression of the Communist Party by the U.S. reactionary forces is a rabid offensive against the American working class and democratic forces and, furthermore, a challenge to the working class and peace forces the world over.

Enjoying the active support and encouragement of the world working class and peace forces, the U.S. Communist Party is waging an unbending struggle against the barbarous suppression by the Kennedy administration to discharge the glorious tasks it assumed before the American working class and people.

The working class and entire people of Korea resolutely condemn the fascist rampage of the Kennedy administration and express firm solidarity with the U.S. Communist Party, its members and the American working class and people who are waging a heroic struggle against the barbarous suppression by the reactionary ruling circles.

The high-handed persecution and suppression of the Communist Party by the Kennedy administration are a criminal scheme of the U.S. imperialists to lead the country along the road of open fascistisation and further strengthen the policy of aggression and war against the whole mankind.

In less than one year after his accession to office Kennedy increased military spending on three occasions, thus shaping the biggest military budget in peace time in the history of the U.S. New divisions were set up to reinforce the U.S. ground, naval and air forces on a large scale.

The U.S. imperialists also have strengthened military blocs, Nato, Seato and Cento, etc. The network of military bases is expanded everywhere and reckless provocations are being committed by the U.S. imperialists against the socialist countries and peace-loving countries of the world.

While making preparations for another world war, Kennedy is perpetrating armed aggression and military provocations to crush the struggle of the peoples for national freedom, independence and social progress. Kennedy is out to consolidate and expand the U.S. foothold for aggression in South Korea, South Vietnam, Laos, and in many other areas.

He is also busy plotting sinister intrigues. Under such a plausible name as "peace corps" the U.S. Government is dispatching even "espionage groups" to tighten its political and economic hold in Asian, African and Latin American countries. Ostensibly these "espionage groups" are to help these countries in their "development" and "progress".

The war policy pursued by Kennedy over the past year, however, did not strengthen the U.S. position in any way. On the contrary, U.S. imperialism today stands in serious predicament.

This very development of the situation is the background of the fascist suppression of the U.S. Communist Party by the American reactionary circles. The criminal attack of the American reactionary forces on the U.S. Communist Party is, in fact, a death-bed frenzy to bolster their ever deteriorating position at home and abroad.

The U.S. Communist Party is a reliable vanguard of the American working class that is waging an undaunted struggle in defence of the vital interests and democratic rights of the American people.

The U.S. Communist Party has been invariably faithful to the interests of the American working class and people for the past forty years since its inception. As the aggressive monopoly circles of the U.S. became naked in war preparations and aggressive schemes, the U.S. Communist Party, exposing their criminal plots, mobilized the people for the struggle against them. More, the U.S. Communist Party has consistently fought against the colonial policy of the U.S. imperialists in Asia, Africa and Latin America. No wonder then the U.S. Communist Party enjoys high prestige and confidence among the people.

The American reactionary forces are suppressing the U.S. Communist Party because it is the genuine defender of the interests of the American people, supporter of the struggle of the oppressed and exploited peoples and nations, an uncompromising opponent to war and aggression, and ardent fighter for peace and progress.

The Kennedy administration surpasses by far all its predecessors in viciousness and cruelty.

The fascist suppression of the U.S. Communist Party by Kennedy only shows the U.S. imperialists' plot against the progress of mankind and peace.

Though Kennedy recently twaddled again about "respect for human rights" and "full and equal rights to all citizens", he could not hoodwink anyone or cover up his ugly colours.

The U.S. imperialists speak of "human rights" only to violate human rights wantonly and their "full and equal rights to all citizens" is nothing but subjugation and plunder of all peoples.

Is it not true that while Kennedy is croaking about the "respect for human rights" a large number of communists and democratic-minded people and peace champions are languishing in monstrous prisons in the United States?

Is it not true that the blood of people gushed out by the bayonet of the Yankee imperialists is drenching the towns and villages in South Korea, South Vietnam, Taiwan, Laos and all other places where the U.S. imperialists have stretched their hands?

U.S. imperialism is an enemy of peace and national liberation. U.S. imperialism is the vicious enemy of the American people and the world people.

The American reactionary forces are not only oppressing in bestial way the U.S. Communist Party and people but also opposing the Communist Parties and peoples of France, West Germany, Latin American countries and the world over.

Brandishing the "anti-communist" club, the heinous and shameless U.S. imperialists are working everywhere against the people, whether they are communists or not so long as they oppose the aggressive and predatory policy of the U.S.

The fascist oppression of the U.S. Communist Party by the reactionary ruling circles does only exposes their impotence. It will only precipitate their collapse. However frantic the American reactionary ruling circles may become they will never be able to strangle the American Communist Party. Nor can they hold in check the advance of the communist ideology in the United States.

The people will have the last say and the U.S. Communist Party and its members will certainly emerge victorious from their just struggle.

U.S. Aggressors, Hands Off the Congo!

DARK clouds hover again over the Congo. Ominous signs of bloody tragedy threaten the Congolese people. All this because of the intrigues of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists are now repeating what they did in the Congo one year ago. People all remember that one year ago the U.S. imperialists in pursuit of the aggressive aim instigated the Mobutu and Tshombe cliques, the traitors of the Congo, to murder Patrice Lumumba, the Congolese national hero, and his associates.

The U.S. imperialists engineered armed attack on the Congolese patriotic forces in the eastern province. They are scheming to set up their colonial domination in place of the old

colonialists and plunder the rich mineral resources of the Congo and turn the territory into a foothold of intensified aggression on the whole African continent.

The U.S. imperialists carry on their aggression in the Congo under the signboard of the U.N.

By fanning the domestic conflict in the Congo through the "U.N. forces," the U.S. imperialists paralyzed the lawful Lumumba government and the parliament. And in the end the Lumumba government was brought down.

Recent events in the Congo once again fully reveal the U.S. imperialists' aggressive scheme.

The U.S. imperialists again instigated the Congolese reactionaries to launch, with the direct participation of the "U.N. forces," armed attack on the patriotic forces in Stanleyville and then started persecution of Antoine Gizenga. There is a sinister scheme to "try" Gizenga. The life of Gizenga is in danger.

Meanwhile, in Leopoldville wholesale arrest of patriots has started.

Brutal suppression of the Congolese patriots is a part of the well-calculated intrigues of the U.S. imperialists who are out to wipe out the patriotic forces of the Congo, swallow the whole of the Congo and turn the Congo into a base for strangling the national liberation forces in Africa.

The Korean people denounce most resolutely the suppression and persecution of Gizenga and other Congolese patriots.

Today the U.S. imperialists continue to occupy South Korea by usurping the U.N. flag, obstruct Korea's unification and ruthlessly butcher the people in South Korea. In the Congo, the U.S. imperialists behave little different from what they do in South Korea. They are set to wipe out Gizenga and other Congolese patriotic forces and impede the Congo's unity and integrity.

Peace-loving peoples in all lands vehemently condemn the criminal manoeuvres in the Congo of the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism, and express wholehearted solidarity with and give support to the Congolese people fighting in defence of independence and national unity against imperialism and colonialism.

The Korean people firmly believe that the Congolese people, who have taken over Lumumba's cause of freedom and independence of the Congo, will drive out the imperialist aggressors led by U.S. imperialism by their united action and that they will certainly win victory in their struggle for territorial integrity and freedom.

Korean Press Review

SMASH U.S. MACHINATIONS IN ASIA

Of late, the U.S. imperialists have been more openly pursuing an aggressive policy in Asia. They are bringing in new weapons to South Korea, reinforcing the occupation forces, and are doing everything to bolster the military fascist junta of South Korea.

In Taiwan the U.S. imperialists are intensifying their occupation of that part of China while trying to build up the Chiang Kai-shek clique for aggression on the People's Republic of China.

In Indochina, the U.S. imperialists have gone the length of bringing in their armed forces and weapons to stage an armed invasion.

U.S. imperialism having revived Japanese militarism is bent on concluding a military pact between the Japanese militarists and South Korean military gangsters.

All this proves that U.S. imperialism does not hesitate to resort to any means for its vicious aggressive schemes.

Exposing such machinations of the U.S. imperialists and commenting on the struggle of the Asian people, Pyongyang newspapers carried many articles.

Rodong Shinmoon, in an article headlined "Gangster-like U.S. Armed Intervention in South Vietnam", wrote:

"The U.S. armed forces that have made their way into South Vietnam train the puppet army and are waging a mopping-up operation to slaughter the innocent people. Then the U.S. imperialists are instigating the puppets to stage frequent provocations against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam."

Another commentary entitled "U.S. Is Against Settlement of Laos Problem" in the same paper wrote:

"The situation in Laos is becoming more acute owing to the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists who are bent on erasing independence of Laos, and on making it a U.S. base for aggression against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of China and other peace-loving countries."

Then **Minjoo Chosun** carried an editorial entitled "U.S. Policy in Asia Doomed to Failure." It said:

"The awakened people's struggle against imperialism and colonialism would go on until the U.S. imperialists are driven out of South Korea, Taiwan, South Vietnam, Laos and other areas... And the peoples will not stand with folded arms while the U.S. imperialists are busy scheming for war."

As **Rodong Shinmoon** comments in its article "Cauldron of Anti-U.S.," the Asian people are fighting resolutely for freedom and independence smashing every machination of the U.S. imperialists for aggression.

Korean Artists Perform Abroad

Merited Artist
HU JAI BOK

Group dance "Molten Iron Flows"

The Pyongyang Song and Dance Troupe that went to Europe with a cultural delegation of the country gave performances in the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia for a month and half last winter.

During our visit to these brother countries, I am very glad to say, we renewed and reinforced our fraternal friendship with them.

Heart-warming affection of the Soviet people, and ardent friendship of the Polish and Czechoslovak people will always remain in our memory.

We gave nine performances in the Soviet Union. We talked to many friends and attended ballet and opera performances. When we were at the Vladimir Ilyich Electric Appliances Factory we performed with the factory amateur artists. All this served to strengthen the long-standing friendship between Korea and the Soviet Union.

Our first performance in the Soviet Union was given at the Kremlin Theatre, and with all the modesty I can say it was very successful.

"Izvestia," the Soviet paper, wrote on the following day under the heading "Spring Song" as follows: "The whole programme given by the Pyongyang Song and Dance Troupe at the Kremlin Theatre last night was a spring song itself."

Such commentaries appeared also in various papers and publications. Our appearance on the stage of the Gorky Palace of Culture in Leningrad prompted "Leningrad Pravada" to write as follows:

"... Though the programme lasted over three hours, no one noticed the time. Every number was so admirable, we found it difficult to say which was the best... The Korean art shines like a diamond. Every item on the programme was embroidered with charming flowers."

On December 3 we were back in Moscow and performed at the Moscow Bolshoi Theater. The theatre was fully packed, among the audience were Party and government leaders, prominent artists, foreign diplomats, and some 300 representatives from the Fifth Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions which was then in session in Moscow.

Almost every number on the programme had to be repeated twice or thrice, the chorus was recalled to sing four times.

The consensus was that our "spring song" was full of lyricism of Koreans, and "Bobsungpo Boatmen's Song" rich in national colour.

When the performance was over, many came up to the stage, and warm embraces and hearty handshakes took place on the stage. Then many were seeking our sig-

natures.

First Deputy-Minister of the Ministry of Culture told us: "Your art is simply beautiful and splendid. This is no exaggeration, I am not saying it out of politeness, either. 'Waves of the Amur' you sang was excellent. It is a good representation of the deep friendship between the Soviet Union and Korea."

Minister of Culture of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic commented: "The dances 'Molten Iron Flows' and 'Ecstasy' showed me fully the life of the Korean people. After appreciating your performance I have come to understend better what it meant by the beloved art of the people. The mere word 'beautiful' would not do justice to your art. Yours is most outstanding among the art of the socialist countries."

Composer Novikov and dancer Zhudanov expressed their delight in our performances.

Reporters of "Pravda" and television announcers exclaimed that they were captivated by the Korean art. An Indian poet who was in the Soviet Union attended our performances three times, following us to Leningrad from Moscow. An Egyptian cried out "Long live the art of the free Korean people!"

Our successful tour of the Soviet Union contributed greatly to strengthening the unshakable, long-standing friendship and solidarity between Korea and the Soviet Union.

* * *

Our company arrived in Warsaw, the capital of Poland, on the night of December 5. We gave six performances in Warsaw, Ujscie, Katowice, and Krakow. During the 8-day stay in Poland we exchanged views with Polish musicians and dancers on the art of the two countries. We also attended operas, symphony concerts, ballet, and satirical plays.

The first performance in Poland was staged in Ujscie on December 6. The 10,000-seat grand gymnasium overflew with people. The audience received us most warmly. From beginning to end the programme was applauded and cheered enthusiastically.

After each number they called for encores. When the programme was over a young weaver came up to the stage to tell us that her palms got red from clapping. She said: "Look at my hands, please. They are a symbol of friendship between our two countries."

A student of a mining institute spoke of his new finding of the Korean art. He told us that he would come to Korea to study at Kim Il Sung University.

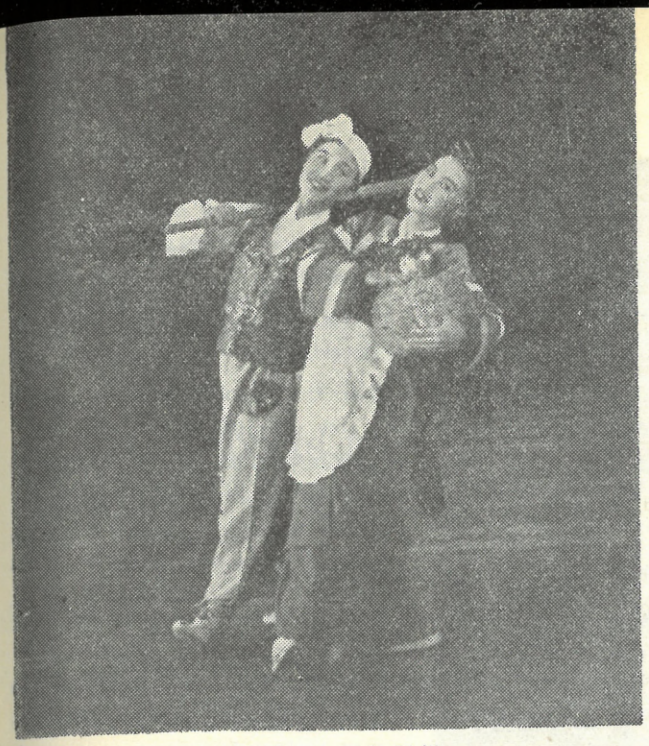
Many a Polish paper gave much space to our performances.

"Tribuna Ludu" remarked: "The Korean art is the cream of the oriental culture, full of romanticism, penetration, enchantment and passion... Unless we coin new words we can not describe adequately their numbers... All this cultivated in us a better understanding of Korea."

The performances at the Palade of Culture in Warsaw and in the workers' settlements in Katowice, too, won the highest praise and admiration.

Moreover, we shall never forget what took place at the Palace of

"Fan Dance"



Duet "Shepherd and Girl"

Culture in Dombrowa. On the day of our performance the miners of the Zawadsky Colliery just fulfilled their quotas for 1961. So, ours was a sort of celebration performance for them, cementing the friendship between the peoples of Korea and Poland.

Stanislav Joseph, a miner who has a record of 30 years behind him, gave his impressions of our performances in the following way: "I have worked in this mine for 30 years, 15 years each under capitalism and the people's power. Yours is the most excellent performance that I have ever attended. I wish I could attend another one tomorrow. I feel today is a real holiday for me."

"The popular theme and vital artistic contents", said First Secretary of the city Party committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, "will never fade from the memory of the citizens of this city."

Our last performance in Poland was staged in Krakow.

Again we were applauded warmly. When the "Peasant Dance," the last on the programme, started, it seemed the whole audience, over 6,000 of them, felt like jumping out of their seats and joining us on the stage.

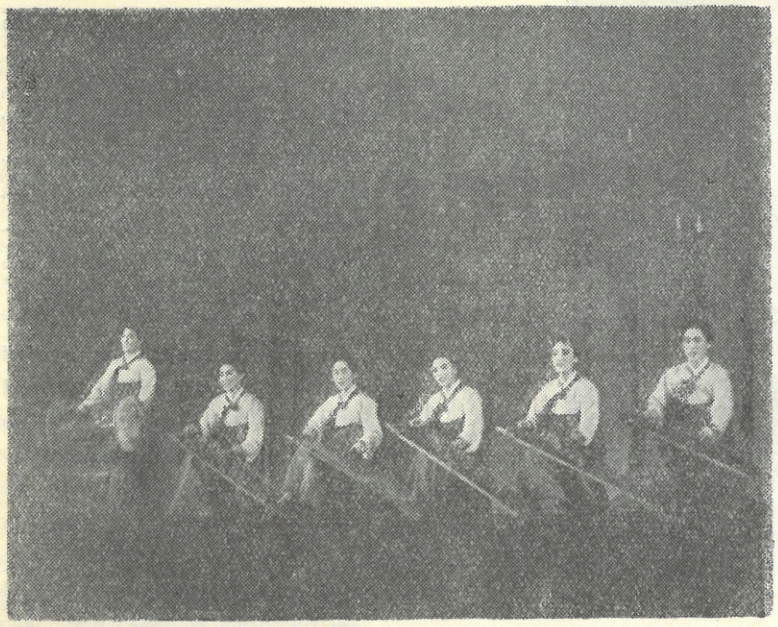
First Deputy-Minister of Culture of Poland told us: "All your numbers, particularly 'Molten Iron Flows' portraying smelters, and 'Peasant Dance' representing the joy of the peasants—the works on present-day themes—shattered notions of some of our artists who are seized with mysticism."

Our stay in Poland was a short one, but it heightened the fraternal feelings and mutual understanding between the two countries.

* * *

On the day after our first performance in Czechoslovakia, "Rude Pravdo", a Prague paper, wrote as follows: "The Korean Song and Dance Troupe scored a great success in Brno. Every number brought down the house. The lofty artistic content was acclaimed highly. With many songs and dances

"Peasant Dance"



Kayakeum ensemble

they portrayed richly the national traditions and today's life. They gave us a picture of the Land of Morning Calm. The Korean dance is rythmical and graceful. Especially we are enchanted by the graceful movement of the arms and shoulders, and the beautiful costume. Words would not be adequate to describe the beauty in every number performed by the Pyongyang Song and Dance Troupe. They have set a good example and left many lessons for us."

The second performance was held at the opera house in Deplice, the centre of coal and glassware industries some 130 kilometres from Prague.

Chairman of the Composers' Union commented: "Every programme was enough to strike us with admiration... Korean art reflects vividly the reality. This means that Korean art left that of other countries far behind. As a rule, some defects are to be found in the art of every nation, but none in the Korean art."

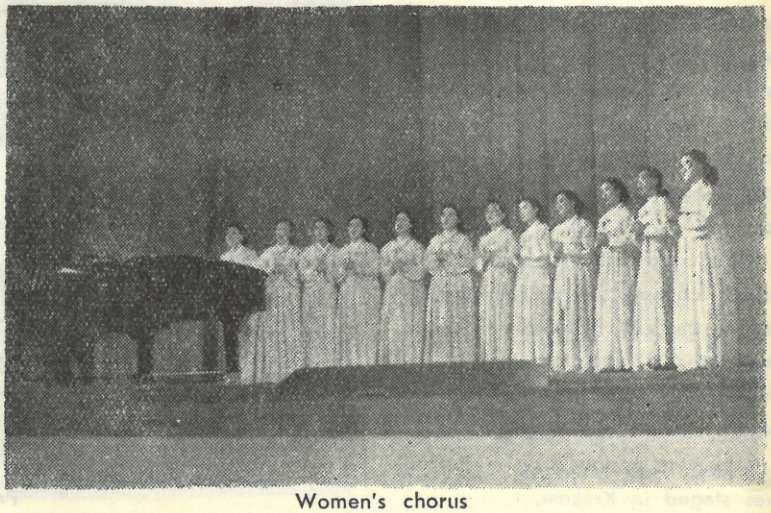
On that day we were very glad to have Cuban Ambassador to France and his wife among the audience. They were in Czechoslovakia for rest. They had very kind words for us. He said: "The grandeur of your performance beggared all description. It was a demonstration of the forces of the socialist camp. I am very glad to meet the delegation of heroic Korea that won victory in the war against U.S. imperialism, our common enemy."

Our last performance in Czechoslovakia was given again in Prague. The People's Hall was packed to the capacity.

Editer-in-Chief of "World Marxist Review" expressed his impressions, in the following manner: "Both the content and form are good, vividly showing the spiritual life of Koreans."

Many stated that there was no way to describe the beautiful Korean art unless some new words were found. The audience expressed: "We feel hatred all the more against the U.S. imperialists that occupy the southern half of your country."

Our stay in Czechoslovakia was very short. However, our visit to Czechoslovakia, as in the Soviet Union and Poland, contributed greatly to the friendship and solidarity between the two countries and in the long run between the countries of the socialist camp.



Women's chorus

Sports in a Factory Workshop

WHEN one visits factories, construction sites, farms, offices or anywhere else, he will get a picture of wide popularization of sports in our country and see how keenly people go in for sports.

The example of the repair shop of the February 8 Madong Cement Factory will show you sports activities among workers.

It is the primary athletic organization in the shop that undertakes the physical training and sports activities among workers. It organizes various activities to develop physical strength of workers, popularize sports and improve sports technique among workers.

One of the tasks the primary athletic organization, which decided to join the movement for Chullima primary athletic organization in May 1960, set itself was to draw all workers of the shop in the people's physical strength examination and help them all pass it.

Incidentally, the people's physical strength examination is held regularly and to pass it one has to reach the set standards in the events on the programme.

The task was not an easy one. But tireless efforts of the workers, well organized work and mutual help made it possible to carry out the task.

The repair shop now has ten sports sections and about 90 per cent of the employees are members of these sections. Since May 1960 the primary athletic organization of this shop arranged over 490 inter-workteam matches and more than 50 matches with outsiders. The repair shop has more than 300 sporting equipment and facilities.

Kim Chung Do, a worker of this repair shop, is a good table tennis player. Last year he took part in the table tennis contest at a national athletic meet of workers.

The factory has a strong football team and among its best players you will find workers from the repair shop.

Workers of this repair shop are also doing well their jobs. Last year they fulfilled the annual plan four months ahead of schedule.

October 7 last year was a red-letter day for the workers of this repair shop. They were the first in the country to win the title of Chullima primary athletic organization.

In all factories and enterprises of the country similar achievements are made in workers' sports activities, and many fine athletes have appeared from among workers. Merited Athlete Shin Keum Dan, a woman athlete of world fame, for instance, was a turner at a machine-tool factory. Last year at the Znamensky Brothers Memorial Meet in Moscow she won first place in women's 400 m. and 800 m. events defeating rivals from 24 countries.

Wide popularization makes for the progress of sports in our country.

(Continued from page 26)

two times as much as last year as well as a large quantity of weed-killers. The peasants were all glad to hear what the agronomist told them.

Putting their heads together the peasants of this county explored reserves for greater grain production. They were going to apply this year compost three times as much as last year and would do everything in a more scientific way.

Wounding up our visit to this co-op, I thought that if things go as they calculated, this co-op will harvest this year 5,000 tons of paddy rice from its 604 jungbo of paddy fields.

PNEUMONIA CURED WITH MEDICINAL HERBS

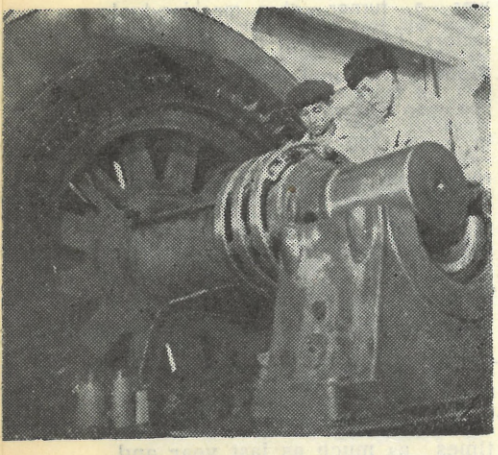
Another triumph has been scored in the medical research work recently.

The research workers of the Central Hospital of South Pyongan Province proved that medicinal herbs are more effective in treating pneumonia than penicillin.

Already they have a record of 106 children suffering from pneumonia, asthuma, rickets, lung-disease, dyspeptia and constitutional disease cured.

2,000-K.W. INDUCTION MOTOR

A 2,000-kw induction motor, the first of its kind in our country, was turned out by the workers of the motor shop of the Daian Electric Appliances Factory. The motor, 19.9 tons in weight and 2.5 metres in height, will be installed in the Kangsun Steel Mill, and will be used for increased steel production.



2,000-kw induction mortor is being assembled

WINTER SPORTS

The working people of our country take part in seasonable sports. In winter they go in for skating and skiing. These four stamps were issued on November 1961.

Stamp 1, 10 **jun**, light blue and black, skiing.

Stamp, 2, 10 **jun**, dark green and black, speed skating.

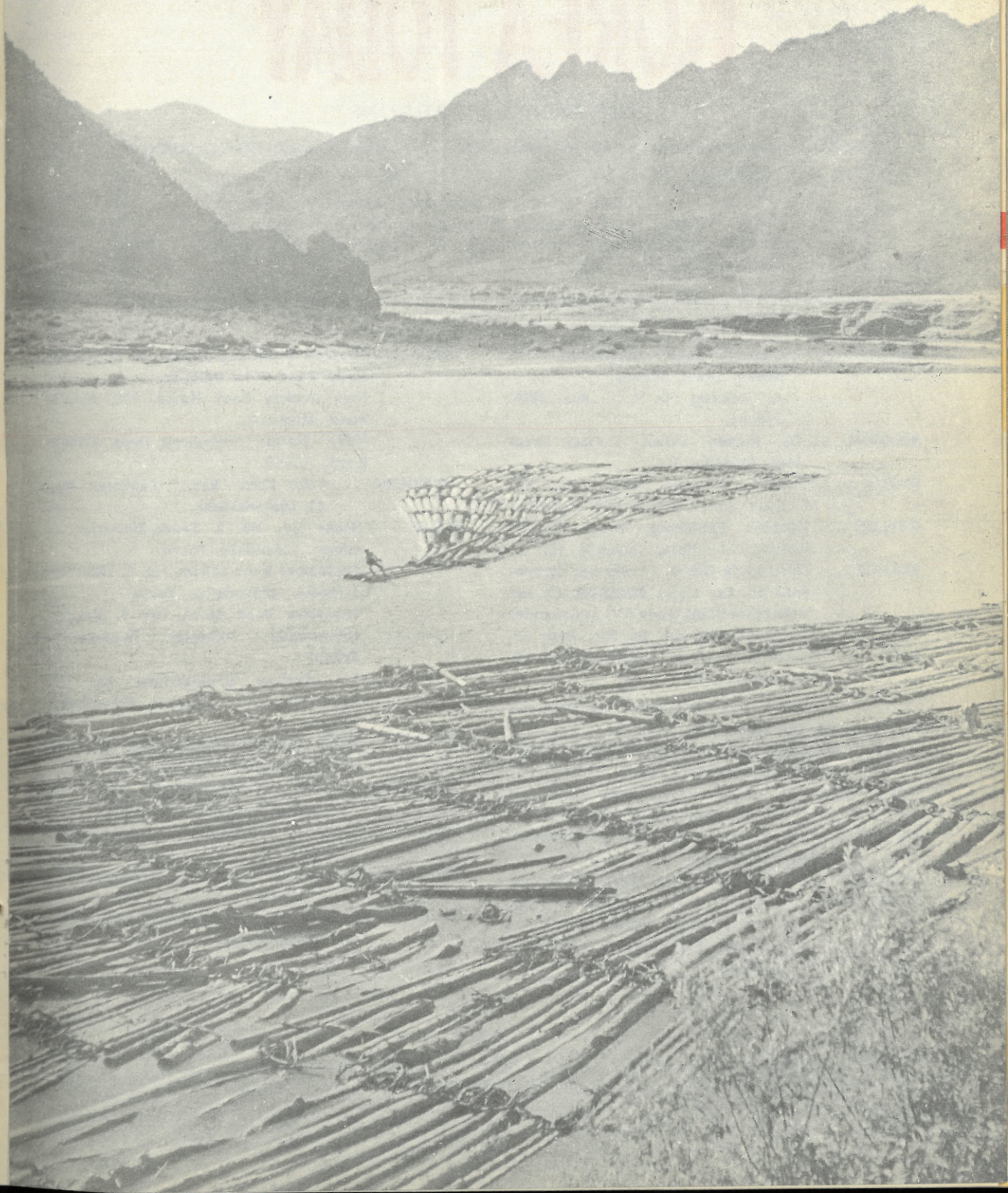
Stamp 3, 10 **jun**, light purple and black, ice hockey.

Stamp 4, 10 **jun**, light grey and black, figure skating.

Each of the stamps measures 34X24 mm. Offset. Perf.

Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgement.

Rafting on the Yalu



SUBSCRIBE TO

KOREA TODAY

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE

KOREA TODAY reports on the life of the Korean people, on Korea's state construction, industry, agriculture, culture and science, brings you Korea's view on major international problems and acquaints you with Korea's foreign policy.

AUSTRALIA . . . Current Book Distributors, 40, Market Street, Sydney.
A. Keesing, G. P. O. Box 4886, Sydney.

BELGIUM . . . Du Monde Entier, 5 Place Street Jean, Bruxelles 1.

BURMA . . . People's Literature House, No. 546 Merchant Street, P.O.B. 709, Rangoon.

CEYLON . . . People's Publishing House, 249, 1st Division, Maradana, Colombo 10.

FRANCE . . . Librairie du Globe, 21, rue des Carmes, Paris 5e. Les Livres Etrangers, 10, rue Armand-Moisant, Paris XV. Messageries du Livre, 116, rue du Bac, Paris 7e.

G.F.R. . . . "Kubon und Sagner," Postschließfach 68, (13b) München 34.
Brüchen-Verlag G.M.B.H., Franklinstraße 38, Düsseldorf 1.
W.E. Saarbach G.M.B.H., Schließfach 1510, Gertrudenstraße 30, Köln 1.

GREAT BRITAIN . . . Collect's Holdings Ltd., 44-45 Museum Street, London W.C.I.

GREECE . . . Zades' Press Bureau, 6, Kriezotou Street, Athens.

HOLLAND . . . Meulenhoff & Co. N. V., Amsterdam.

HONG KONG . . . Peace Book Company, 9, Wellington Street, Ground Fl.
Apollo Book Co., 42 Wellington Street.

INDIA . . . People's Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi-1.
New Century Book House, 199, Mount Road, Madres-2.
Vijay Stores, Periodicals Dept. Station Road, Anand.

INDONESIA . . . Toko Buku "Rada," Pantjoran No. 12, Djakarta-Kota.

JAPAN . . . Nauka Ltd., No. 2, Kanda-Zinbocho 2-chome, Chiyodaku, Tokyo.
September Book-Sellers, No. 8, Lidacho-1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.
Uchiyama Book Store, No. 3, Kanda-Hitotsubashi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.
Far Eastern Book-Sellers, No. 2, Kanda-Zinbocho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.
Daian Cultural Trading Ltd., No. 11, Kanda, 2-chome, Tokyo.

MAURITIUS . . . New Youth Book Club, 34 Jummah Mosque, Port-Louis.

SWEDEN . . . A.-B. Lundequistska Bokhandeln Uppsala.

SWITZERLAND . . . Pinkus & Co., Froschaugasse 7, Zurich 1.

U.A.R. . . . Modern Age Establishment 8, Soliman Pasha Street, Cairo.

"CHULPANMUL"
Korea Publications Export & Import Corporation
Pyongyang, Korea